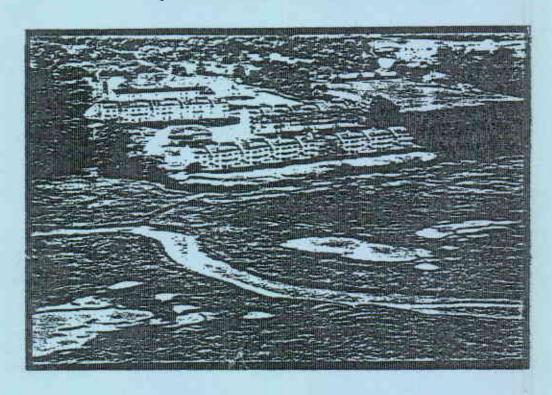
A PROPOSED METHOD FOR COASTAL SCENIC LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

With Field Test Results For

Physiographic Region I Kittery to Scarborough

and

Physiographic Region II
Cape Elizabeth to South Thomaston



Developed and Written by:

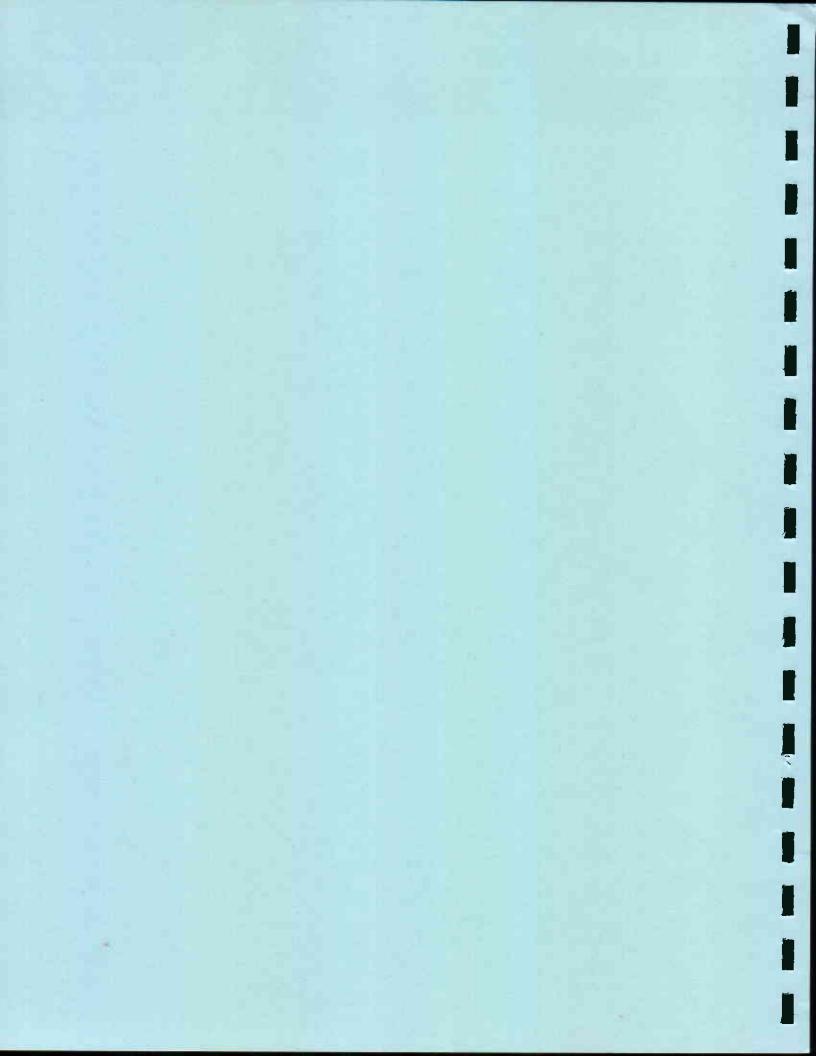
Holly Dominie, Director of Natural Resource Policy Unit Mary Droege, Natural Resources Planner

with assistance from:

Patricia Gaston, Paul Gobster, and Richard Kelly

Field assistants: Bridget Everhart Kristine Johnson, Jean Scudder

October, 1987



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Several colleagues provided invaluable assistance. Bibi Gaston helped with the office evaluation for Region II and Paul Gobster provided invaluable support with his knowledge of scenic assessment research. Aline Lachance and Betty Cummings typed the report. Mr. Dean (Dipper) Merrill from the Department of Transportation provided information on harbors. Steve Dickson from Maine Geological Survey provided information on beaches. Mrs. Orrick of New Harbor assisted in finding information on lighthouses. Bob Johnston of Maine Geological survey helped with aerial photos. And many others critiqued and edited our work.

Financial assistance for this report was provided by a grant from the Maine Coastal Program, in the Maine State Planning Office, through funding provided by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Ocean & Coastal Resource Management, under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended.

			_
			_

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Pa	age
n = le====7	Ledgements	3
ACKNOWI	of Contents	5
Tict of	Tables, Figures, and Maps	7
Introdu	action	9
Pi	rpose	9
He	eritage Coastal Areas	9
De	evelopment of the Method	9
Overvie	of Method	12
Ph	vsiographic Regions	12
Su	immary of Method	12
Ra	tional for Selecting Indicators	13
Li	mitations of the Method	17
Detaile	d Method	19
St	ep 1 - Adjust indicators to see minimum seamdards	19
St	ep II - Rate land form, open land, configuration,	
	Special reactives and vicusionist	22
	Task I Compile data and map indicators in the compile dat	22
	1dbk 2 identity dobembiageofficial	22
	100 to 10019. Freezemental attended	23
	Idak 4 Rank Cach alcalliti	24
St	ep III - Rate land use, vegetation and landscape	~ 4
	COMPOSICION and CIICOCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC	24
	Idon I Itopato IIdia boomittiitiitiitiitiitii	24
	IGDA & VIDIO GIA I GO O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	25
	adox o bootment that the first first	25
	Tubit : Titualium Tubit in the contract of the	25
St	ep IV - Combine ratings and classify areas into	25
		25 27
Field Te	CDC MCDGICOLOGICALIA	27
Reg		2 <i>1</i> 29
Reg	7201	31
Ad	educt of the repartment of the	157
Literati	ure Cited	107
Annondi	ces	161
Appendio A.	Regional Characteristics	61
В.	List of Town Codes	166
• •		



LIST OF TABLES, FIGURES, AND MAPS

	Page
Figures	
Figure 1 - Qualifying land form and open space for Region II	14 15 30 32,33 34 35,36
Tables Table 1 - Ranking System for Potential View Quality (Region I)	20 21 78 154,155
Maps Physiographic Regions of Maine Region I Scenic Inventory Maps	11 37-77 79-153

	-
	_
	_
	_
	_

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

The purpose of this study was to develop and field test a method for identifying scenic areas of statewide and regional significance on the Maine coast. The field test covered the coast from Kittery to South Thomaston. Eventually the method will be applied coastwide and the results used as part of the information base to identify Heritage Coastal Areas discussed below. The results will also be available to municipalities, State agencies, conservation organizations and others who have responsibility for land use planning and management in Maine's coastal area.

Heritage Coastal Areas

Heritage Coastal Areas are places where exceptional historic, scenic and natural features occur in close proximity to They are the unique and special parts of the Maine one another. In 1986, the 112th Legislature directed the State Planning Office to identify these areas and work with towns, State agencies, and others in managing them. The Legislature singled out Heritage Coastal Areas for high priority attention in light of the intense development pressures on the coast. these areas have statewide significance, recognition of the visual importance of the less distinctive parts of the coast is likewise imperative. It would be shortsighted to protect only the most outstanding areas while allowing the roads and shorelines connecting them to be degraded. People must enjoy what they see as they go about their daily lives or travel between special points of interest or they will look elsewhere for a higher quality of life.

Development of the Method

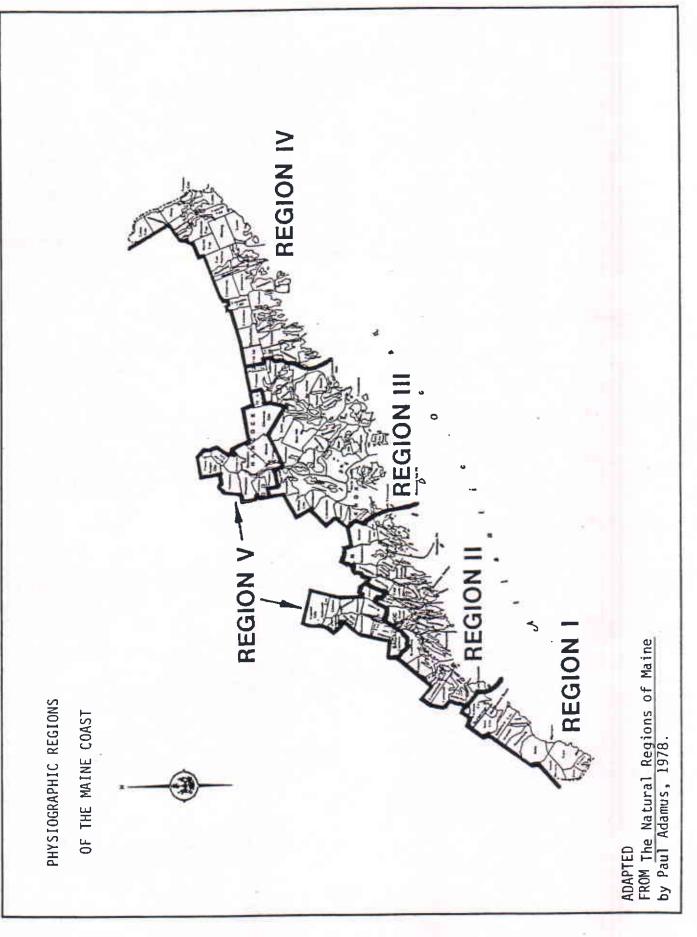
Areas of outstanding scenic beauty are recognized explicitly in several Maine land use laws* and planning documents. Previous efforts to identify scenic areas include the 1965 Maine State Highway Commission report Scenic Roads in Maine; the Department of Conservation's Maine Rivers Study, 1978; and the State Planning Office's Cumulative Impacts of Development in Southern Maine: A Scenic Landscape Assessment of the Mousam River Watershed, 1986.

The method developed for the Mousam River study was adapted from a statewide scenic landscape study conducted by the

^{*} Subdivision Law, Great Ponds Act, Site Location of Development Act, and Shoreland Zoning.

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Management (MDEM, 1982). It was hoped that the Mousam River method could be applied coastwide to assist in the identification of Heritage Coastal Areas, but it turned out to require extensive field work and professional judgement. Consequently, a new approach was developed to eliminate these drawbacks and retain the positive aspects. The revised method described herein is designed to:

- minimize field work;
- 2. achieve replicable results by either lay people or professionals;
- 3. take into account the differences in the landscapes of various parts of the coast; and
- 4. identify scenic areas of statewide and regional significance as well as the most important views of water as seen from public roadways.



OVERVIEW OF METHOD

Physiographic Regions

The approach recognizes that visual character varies by physiography (USDA Forest Service, 1974). In coastal Maine there are five physiographic coastal regions: Region I, the southern beaches and estuaries; Region II, the mid-coast with its linear peninsulas and bays; Region III, Penobscot Bay, supporting numerous granitic islands; Region IV, the rocky headlands and bluffs of Downeast Maine; and Region V, the rolling headlands and forested regions along the great tidal rivers and adjacent to the coast (Adamus, 1978). These regions are shown on Map 1.

Summary of Method

The method is designed to be applied separately. Regions I and II were field tested and the results are described in this report.

The method is a "professional approach" rather than a "public" one. This means that it relys upon "experts" in the selection of factors chosen to indicate scenic quality. Public methods rely upon public involvement in making judgements about scenic quality. The rating criteria for this approach, however, have been selected because they have been demonstrated to be important through research based upon public perception studies of what constitutes a scenic landscape.

Eight indicators form the basis of the rating scheme. Where these indicators occur in close proximity with one another or in clumps the area is considered to be of high scenic quality. They include: landform, open land, shoreline configuration, special scenic features, views of water, land use, vegetation, and overall landscape composition and effect. The first five indicators are evaluated by examining data from existing maps; the remaining three are assessed through observation in the field.

The basic steps of the procedure are outlined below:

- Step I Adjust indicators to set minimum standards for the
 region;
- Step II Rate landform, open land, shoreline configuration, special scenic features, and views of water in the office;
- Step III Rate land use, vegetation and overall composition and effect of the landscape in the field; and

Step IV - Combine the office and field ratings and classify the scenic areas into groups of statewide, regional and local significance.

Rationale for Selecting Indicators

The field of visual assessment has matured considerably over the last fifteen years and there is now substantial information about what people perceive to be scenic in the American landscape. Unfortunately, only one perception study has been conducted for Maine*, so we must infer from studies of other landscapes until more information is available. The eight indicators were selected for this study for the following reasons:

- Landform Some aspect of landform is nearly always a major factor in expert-based scenic assessment. Past measures have included landform variety (USDA Forest Service, 1974), landform type (Litton, 1968), steep topography (Lewis, 1964), and others. These studies have assumed that as relief or slope increases, scenic value will also increase. This assumption has generally been validated in public preference tests. Zube et. al. (1974) found that along with land-use diversity and naturalism, relative relief was an important predictor of scenic preference. This finding has also been supported in research by Miller (1984), Pitt (1976), Pearce & Walters (1983), and others.
- 2. Open Land Open land is defined here as existing or abandoned agricultural land or wetland. Open land was inventoried for the scenic assessment for a number of reasons. Land use diversity, especially agricultural and natural land uses, has been shown to be an important predictor of scenic preference (Zube, 1973). Open space in a landscape which is mostly forested, as is Maine, adds visual variety, complexity and interest. In general, variety, complexity, or diversity are all accepted and frequently used indicators in scenic assessments (Litton, 1982; U.S. Forest Service, 1974; Barringer, 1982), and have withstood the scrunity of empirical testing (e.g., Kaplan, Kaplan & Wendt, 1972; Miller, 1984; McCarthy, 1979). Open areas in the Maine coastal landscape also take on a special significance in that they frequently provide visual access to the water.
- 3. Shoreline Configuration Configuration refers to the amount of irregularity in the shoreline. Shorelines with coves, points, islands, promintories, bays, peninsulas, and other features are considered more configurated than those with straight, uncomplicated shores. Shoreline landscape assessments nearly always include some measure of shoreline configuration as an indicator of scenic value (Harper et. al., 1978; Mann, 1975). There is little direct support for this measure in the research,

For Acadia National Park by the National Park Service.

Figure 1. Qualifying Landform and Open Land for Region II. Carlisle Pt Pleasant Cove illustrates the qualifying measurements for Region II: hills with elevations over 200 feet slopes greater than 27% open areas over 25 acres in size

Figure 2. Qualifying Shoreline Configuration for Region I. CITY OF BIDDEFORD Negro Island Ledge Hills Beach poseberry The Pool Fortunes Rocks Biddeford Pool illustrates a highly configurated shoreline in Region I where shorelines, either islands or mainland, within one half mile of one another qualified for inclusion.

but there is considerable evidence of a broader nature. As mentioned previously, complexity is a widely accepted determinant of preference; configuration inceases complexity. Another aspect underlying shoreline configuration is that of enclosure. Those areas showing high configuration tend to give the perceiver a stronger feeling of being enclosed by the landscape. This landscape characteristic has been shown to be related to scenic preference (Ward, 1977; Pearce & Waters, 1983; Gobster, 1986).

- Special Scenic Features Special scenic features are natural or cultural features which by their mere presence have a positive influence on people's perception of scenic quality. Examples include beaches, lighthouses, harbors and historic sites, lighthouses (Pemquid, 1986; Sterling, 1935), historic forts (Maine Atlas, 1985), working harbors (Acheson, 1978; DOT 1978 & 1986, Merrill 1986), historic wrecked schooners (The Maine Atlas, 1985), and beaches (Duffy 1986, Maine Geological Survey, Expert-based scenic shoreland assessments often include cultural and natural features of this type in their checklist criteria (Harper, et. al. 1978; Lewis, 1963). There is evidence that cultural features hold symbolic meaning for society and influence public perceptions of the visual quality of an area (Anderson 1981). There is also considerable evidence that shows beaches are a highly preferred type of shoreland scenery. Zube & McLaughlin's Virgin Island Study (1978) sand beaches ranked highest over 15 coastal types. Studies by Palmer (1978) in Massachusetts and Banerjee and Gollub (1976) in California agree.
- 5. Views of Water from Major Roads - It is generally accepted that the presence of water can be a powerful predictor of scenic preference (Kaplan, 1977; Litton, et. al. 1971). researchers have shown that view quality can depend on specific characteristics of the view in relation to the observer. Litton (1972) suggests that two of these characteristics include the position of the observer in relation to the focus of a view, and the distance one can see in a view. "Superior" views, views in which the observer is looking down upon the landscape, and views that one can see for a long distance, often have higher scenic value than those that are blocked or partially enclosed. land management agencies have developed methods for visual resource evaluation relating to how long a view lasts and the size of the resource seen. They contend that lands which more people see for long periods of time and during periods of recreational activity are more aesthetically important than those which few people see or are seen for only short periods of time. Lands with the highest sensitivity include areas seen from major roads for long duration. By this same rationale, large water bodies have higher value than smaller ones because more people see them (USDA Forest Service 1974).

- 6. Land Use Land uses encompass the changes people make to the landscape. Perception studies conducted under the auspices of the USDA Soil Conservation Service for towns in Massachusetts (Dominie, 1976; Palmer, 1978; and USDA SCS, 1978) identify many cultural modifications of the environment that either detract or contribute to scenic quality. Pastoral, symbolic features, and traditional uses, are positive components while landscape scars and obtrusive structures are detractors, for instance. Land use compatibility, the degree to which development is visually unified with its setting, also has a positive influence on perceptions (Nassauer, 1978). Overall condition is a measure of how well the landscape is cared for.
- 7. Vegetation Visually interesting or functional vegetation is frequently included in visual assessments. The presence of vegetation used for screening and softening the built environment has been documented as a positive influence on perceptions (Palmer, 1978). Other research has shown that forest and field edges, agricultural patterns and manicured landscapes are also positive predictors of scenic quality (Zube, Pitt and Anderson, 1974).
- 8. Landscape Composition and Effect The overall effect of the landscape is important as well. The better the coherence and ease with which a landscape and its parts are understood (Kaplan R., 1975), the higher the mystery (Kaplan R., 1975) and land use diversity (Zube, 1973), and the greater the degree of naturalism (Zube, 1973; Kaplan et. al., 1972), the more scenic an area is likely to be perceived. Roads that change elevation are also considered more scenic (Palmer, 1978).

Limitations of the Method

A few limitations of the method exist which should be noted. As mentioned earlier, it is based upon scenic indicators selected by resource professionals. There is evidence in the literature that such "expert" approaches are not always as reliable as those studies where public perceptions about the landscape in question are examined. As a check, however, the results for Region I were compared with the sites identified in the Mousam River Watershed study mentioned earlier. The Mousam study was conducted by professionals, too, but the results were scrutinized through public review and found in accord with local opinions. Region I results coincided well with the areas identified in the earlier study. It would be advisable to confirm the results from other regions as well through a public perception study. photographic mail survey is recommended rather than public meetings. We learned in the Mousam study that advertised public meetings are not acceptable to people as the proper arena to discuss scenic areas. They fear, and with some justification, that publicity will do more to attract development than protect Towns are slower to put protective measures in these areas. place than developers are to take advantage of opportunities.)

A further limitation of the method is that it is biased in favor of the natural over the built landscape. Only those areas that rise to the top during the office analysis are field checked. They are considered to have "potential" for scenic distinction based upon indicators which, with the exception of special features and open land, relate to the natural characteristics of the landscape. Consequently, there may be areas, particularly villages, that are scenic by virtue of their architectural characteristics and development patterns, but go unidentified by this assessment method. This may not be a serious detriment because information on historic areas will be combined with the scenic results and natural areas in a later step of the Heritage Coastal Areas designation process. However, the question of whether a visual "townscape" analysis is needed for Maine's coastal settlements should be further explored.

At least one other limitation should be noted. The method is also biased in favor of major public roads, those designated as medium or heavily traveled by the Maine Department of Transportation. The assumption was that these roads are most important because a great many people use them. While this is an important point, it may cause some "public" areas not on major roads with impressive views of the water to be omitted or others not to receive the rating they deserve. (For example, views of the water from Mt. Agamenticus were not identified during Step I because they were not on a major road. Two special places in Region II were discovered during field work, but not added to avoid inconsistency.) Areas identified during the Coastal Heritage identification process on the basis of natural and historic rather than scenic merits should be field checked to identify special views and other scenic qualities.

The scenic assessment results should be shared with people who know the region well to assure that no places of significance are overlooked because of the public road bias. Such areas may also be discovered during field reconnaisance. Flexibility needs to be used to assure they receive the merit they deserve.

Finally, the field reconnaisance step in the procedure is biased in favor of what can be seen from land rather than the water. This bias can be eliminated by the use of "boat checks," if funding allows. A less expensive method may be to have a trained visual specialist review the results of the office rating to identify the areas with greatest potential for scenic value from the water. This will narrow down the sites to be boat checked. (Experience with Regions I and II showed that field personnel without visual training have difficulty visualizing scenic potential from maps.)

DETAILED METHOD

Step I - Adjust indicators to set minimum standards for the region.

The first step is to characterize the visual setting of the region to assure that the indicators fit. Draft characterizations for Maine's coastal regions are included in Appendix A.

In order to determine at what point a landscape feature becomes an indicator of scenic value, minimum standards should be defined. For the first three indicators -- landform, open land and shoreline configuration -- qualifying measurements should be determined after surveying the range of each indicator throughout the region as described below.

In this study, landform is broken down into two components: elevation and slope. See Figure 1. Elevation is the height of land above sea level. To determine at what point elevation became scenically important in Region I, the range of elevations was surveyed. It was found that the highest point was 671' but most ridges were between one hundred and three hundred feet. Two hundred feet was chosen as the point at which elevation was high enough in Region I to have scenic value from a regional perspective because such hills were relatively uncommon and usually stood out in the landscape. Slope is a measure of relative elevation. In this study the change in elevation between the bottoms and tops of hills was measured using the contour lines from a USGS topographic map and a small gauge. In Region I, a relatively flat coastal plain, 20% slopes were set as the minimum, while 27% was used for Region II because steeper slopes are more prevalent.

For open land, the range of parcel sizes should be identified using an overlay grid or planimeter and a cut-off size established to include the upper end of the range. See Figure 1.

The range of shoreline configuration should also be identified. An example of a highly configurated shoreline is shown in Figure 2. High configuration is determined using the method described in Figure 3.

The fourth indicator, special scenic features, is a category where the indicators (such as lighthouses) are either present or absent and thus no minimum standard is needed.

For the fifth indicator, views of water from major public roads, it was assumed that every view of water has some potential scenic value. Five view components were included and rated for Regions I and II: duration of view, observer elevation, viewing distance, type of water and visual interest. See Table 1 and Figure 4. The view rating system may need to be adjusted to account for regional variation. Research discovered after the

Table 1.

VIEWS OF WATER FROM MAJOR ROADS

Ranking System for Potential View Quality

View Component

•				
	Ouration of View {how long the view lasts}	less than 2/10 of a mile	2/10 to 1/2 of a mile or numerous short views	4 points greater than 1/2 of a mile
2	Elevation of the Point of Observation (how high the road is above the water)	20 to 39 feet	40 to 59 feet	4 points 60 feet and over
e l	Viewing Distance (how far one can see)	1 point less than 1/4 mile	2 points 1/4 to 1 mile	4 points greater than 1 mile
	Type of Water (the type and diversity of water features)	l point - small body of fresh water - only wetlands, fresh or salt (small areas of open water such as meanders or pools are okay) - always enclosed horizon	3 points - large body of fresh or salt water - enclosure complete or completely open horizon - no associated wetlands	- large body of water with - salt marsh vegetation and/or - combination of enclosed and open horizons
is.	Visual Interest {an overall rating of topography, shoreline configuration and special scenic features}	a change in relative re- lief up to 40 feet - straight shoreline - no point of special visual	2 points a change in relative relief between 40 and 60 feet some shoreline configuration no point of special visual	4 points - a change in relative re- lief of over 60 feet - shoreline that includes several islands or con- figurated coves and points - one or more points of special visual interest

Table 2.

VIEWS OF WATER PHON MAJOR ROADS

Region II Ranking System for Potential View Quality

	lasts) less than $2/10$ of a mile $2/10$ to $1/2$ of a mile or numerous short views	oint of 1 point 50 to 99 feet 50 to 99 feet 1s	less than 1/4 mile 1/4 to 1 mile	1 points - small body of fresh water - large body of fresh or salt water - only wetlands, fresh or salt water salt (small areas of open - enclosure complete or water such as neanders or completely open horizon pools are okay) - always enclosed horizon	1 point 2 points	g of topography, - a change in relative re- ration and lief up to 100 feet lief between 100 and 200 feet atures) - shoreline is of low - shoreline is of medium configuration configuration	- no point of special visual - no point of special visual
View Component	Duration of View (how long the view lasts)	Elevation of the Point of Observation (how high the observer is above the water)	Viewing Distance (how far one can see)	Type of Water (the type and diversity of water features)	5. Visual Interest	(an overall rating of topography, shoreline configuration and special scenic features)	

field test was completed also bears evidence that a sixth view component should be added for subsequent regions to account for the proximity of the road to the water. Two instances should receive higher points: close proximity of the road to the water and when the viewer is superior and the water is in the midground* (Smardon, 1984).

For the final three indicators: land use, vegetation, and landscape composition and effect indicators, the checklist described in Step 3 should be reviewed and adapted to account for the unique character of the region as described in Appendix A. A reconnaissance of the area may be necessary at this point if the researchers are unfamiliar with the region.

The office analysis is intended to give a general indication fairly quickly and with relatively little expense of the parts of a region that have the greatest potential for high scenic quality. The procedure consists of four tasks: compiling and mapping data, identifying assemblages, assigning preliminary boundaries and ranking each area.

Task 1 - Compile data and map indicators. The minimum standards for the indicators should be interpreted from maps or aerial photos and transferred onto overlays in a manner that provides a permanent record. For this field test, USGS 7.5 minute topographic maps and the most recent 1:40,000 black and white aerial photographs (1980) were used.

Task 2 - Identify assemblages. After the indicators are mapped, an analysis of their distribution is possible through visual inspection. Concentrations of indicators should be identified and criteria developed to decide which ones qualify as potential scenic areas.

The minimum number of overlapping indicators required for the area's consideration as a potential scenic area will vary by region. In Region I, for example, there only had to be two or more indicators, while in Region II the minimum was set at three. These decisions were based upon the overall density of indicators. In Region I, there weren't any areas where five

^{*} Midground is considered 1/4-1/2 to 3-5 miles distant.

indicators were present. Assemblages of two or more indicators produced only 33 potential scenic areas. In Region II, however, the density of indicators was much higher. There were eight areas where all five indicators were present and sixty-six where three or more indicators overlapped. In both regions, areas with less than the minimum number of indicators were included only if there was a single indicator of "exceptional" quality. A high quality water view or extra steep slope or high elevation was considered "exceptional". This added seven and six areas to Regions I and II respectively.

To be considered an assemblage, the scenic indicators had to be within "close proximity" where together they had a collective effect. This did not necessarily require that they occur directly on top of one another, although views and open areas usually did for obvious reasons. More commonly, one indicator overlapped with only a portion of a second. (This is often the case with shoreline configuration). In these instances professional judgement must be used and the collective effect taken into account. The area of overlap should definitely be included, but not necessarily for example the additional mile of shoreline configuration that has no other indicator nearby.

A more difficult question arises in determining at what point neighboring smaller assemblages should be grouped together. This, again, is where professional judgement should be used. For the field test, it often made sense to group them together if they occurred along a common landscape feature such as a river, lake, island, peninsula or ridgeline, and if the smaller groupings together had a larger collective effect. A second factor justifying the clumping of smaller groups was a viewshed. (Viewshed is defined as everything the viewer sees from a specific viewing point; it includes fore, middle and background). This often was the case with areas along the shore. The point on the road from which one has access to the view might not overlap with another indicator but a second indicator is often within the viewshed. For example, a road along the shore might provide a view of an open area across the cove and some shoreline configuration (an island or point) further out. For all practical reasons these indicators "overlap" because they are in the viewshed.

As a result, however, some of the areas became very large. At this point, to make them manageable for presentation and field work, it became necessary to break up some of the larger ones. For example, the Kennebec River corridor from Bath to Small Point was divided into five sections, although they all focus on the river and have a collective effect.

Task 3 - Assign Preliminary Boundaries. After an assemblage or potential scenic area is identified its boundaries should be defined. The boundaries at this point are very general. Their purpose is to broadly define an area that deserves field evaluation. They are not to be interpreted as final or specific.

Each area should be assigned a unique code. The first variable should identify the physiographic region where the area is found, (Region I = RI, Region II - RII). The next two letters reflect the town where the area is found (see Appendix B for a listing of towns and suggested abbreviations). Often an area will include more than one town. If this is the case, the town which includes the largest percent of the area should be used. The last two numbers are a discrete number assigned consecutively to each area. These consecutive numbers begin anew in each town.

Task 4 - Rank Each Area. Each area should be assigned an overall score indicating the potential that the natural and special features in the area have for contributing to scenic quality. For elevation, slope and open land, when an indicator occurs at least once, the area should receive 5 points for each type* of indicator present. Each special feature should contribute 5 points to an area; and each water view should receive points based upon potential: high 5 points, medium 3 points, and low 1 point.

The indicators should be tallied up to provide a scenic rank for each area. When all areas have been ranked, the ones with the highest scores can be considered to have greatest potential for being scenic.

Step III - Rate land use, vegetation and landscape composition and effect.

Knowing the scenic potential of each area, the results should now be verified and the three remaining indicators, land use, vegetation and overall landscape composition and effect, evaluated in the field. Again, there are four tasks: preparing a field book, rating each area, documenting each area, and finalizing the boundaries.

Task I - Prepare field book. A field book should be prepared in advance containing an index map showing the locations of the potential scenic areas in the region, a topographic map for each area showing the locations of the office indicators and the preliminary boundaries; and a field form (Figure 5) opposite each map for verifying the office results and evaluating the last three indicators. The book should include a table of content with page numbers. The area maps need not be in final form at this stage as they often require revision after the site visit.

^{*} Not each occurrence, although such an approach should be given further consideration before the next region is undertaken.

Task 2 - Visit and rate each area. Two people, a driver and a navigator/recorder, should visit each site, driving along major public roads to gain an overall impression of the area. Unfortunately, limited resources did not allow areas in Regions I and II to be field checked from the water. Priority was given to the roads because more people see the Coast from their cars than from boats.

The results of the office evaluation should be checked and the presence and contribution of the water views and other office indicators confirmed and recorded on the field form and map. Be very specific about what has changed, ie., "open areas no longer present" or "3 high views and 1 low changed to medium."

The primary task is to rate the land use, vegetation and landscape composition of each area. As the area is explored, the occurrence of each positive and negative component observed should be tallied on pages 2-4 of the field form. After viewing the entire area the team should assign an overall rank for each of the three indicators, as shown on page 1 of the form, based upon the results. For land use, an area should be assigned a higher rating if positive components dominate over the negative ones. For vegetation and landscape composition and effect, the rating should be based upon the occurrence and relative prominence of the positive components listed on the form.

Task 3 - Document each area with photographs. Photographs should be taken to document important views and noteworthy features (either positive or negative) of each area. Each slide should be labeled and filed with the study results for the region.

Task 4 - Finalize boundaries. Finally, boundaries should be adjusted to reflect the findings of the site visit. Areas that have been developed inharmoniously so that they no longer are scenic, and those where the office information was determined invalid, should be eliminated from the study. Sometimes this will only be a portion of an area, if at all. In instances where the visual unity and quality of the area extend beyond the preliminary boundaries, new boundaries should be designated. Completely new areas may be discovered in the field. These should only be added to the assessment with caution.

Step IV - Combine ratings and classify areas into groups of statewide, regional and local significance.

The final step is to combine the ratings for all eight indicators. The office rating should be adjusted based upon the field check for accuracy and boundary changes. The point rating should be plotted to identify clusters of sites with relatively equal significance. If clear separations between clusters do not exist, cut-offs for the groups should be determined using professional judgement based upon familiarity with the region. The areas with the highest points can be considered of statewide significance. Those areas with moderate ratings and those which

cross town boundaries can be considered of regional significance. The lowest group should be evaluated to determine which are of local significance or appear not to have any distinctive quality, even at the local level. Once all five regions have been completed, the statewide, regional and local relationships should be compared and adjusted as necessary.

The results for each region should be shared with (at least) several individuals who are familiar with the area. The reviewers should be asked if they concur with results and to identify noteworthy areas that were omitted.

FIELD TEST RESULTS

Region I - The South Coast

Regional Description

Region I is the southern most coastal region. It extends from Gerrish Island in Kittery to the Spurwink River in Scarborough. The following towns are included: South Berwick, Eliot, Kittery, York, Ogunquit, Wells, Kennebunk, Kennebunkport, Arundel, Biddeford, Saco, Old Orchard Beach and Scarborough.

The shoreline in Region I is relatively straight due to the orientation of the bedrock geology. Sandy barrier beaches are common, behind which large saltwater estuaries often occur. Islands are rare. The seaward topographic slope is very gradual, and in general relief and elevation throughout the region is lower than in other coastal regions. The exception to this is Mt. Agamenticus with an elevation of 671 feet. Oak forests dominate in the southern third of the region, while hardwoods dominated by white pine characterize the northern two thirds. Coastal spruce-fir is absent. All of these landscape characteristics are more typical of coastal New Hampshire and Massachusetts (Adamus, 1976).

Culturally, this is the most densely populated region along the Maine coast. Much of the development that is found directly on the shoreline is seasonal such as second homes and resort development. Inland the land use is mostly rural farm and forest although it too is becoming increasingly more developed. Together, the entire region is experiencing greater growth and development pressure than any other coastal region. Residential sprawl and strip development along Route One are extensive. Traditional land uses such as fishing and farming are becoming less prevalent.

Regional Criteria - minimum standards

The minimum standards for inclusion of each indicator were based upon the range of physiographic variation existing in each region.

1. Topography

For Region I all land over 200 feet and all slopes that rose 100 feet in 500 horizontal feet (20% slope) were included. Topography of exceptional quality included elevations over 400 feet.

2. Open land

Two kinds of open land were highlighted: agricultural land (farms, fields, and pastures) and unforested wetlands. All open agricultural land and wetlands over 25 acres were included.

Shoreline configuration

Shoreline configuration falls into two categories: offshore islands and mainland shore configuration. In Region I islands are rare and the shore is usually straight. All islands within 1/2 mile of other islands or the mainland were included. Mainland shore that was within a visual half mile of a peninsula, point cove or island, was considered configurated.

4. Special features

Special features for Region I included lighthouses, harbors where traditional marine activities still operate*, and sand beaches, the only natural feature to fall into this category. The following sources of data were consulted: lighthouses (Pemquid, 1986; Sterling, 1935), historic forts (Maine Atlas, 1985), historic wrecked schooners (The Maine Atlas, 1985) and beaches (Duffy 1986, Maine Geological Survey, 1986). In Region I sand beaches are common and most of them have been built upon. Since the degree of naturalism has a positive influence on perception, only those beaches with little or no development were highlighted. A threshold of 10 structures or less per mile of beach (as interpreted from 1980 aerial photos) was used as the criterion for inclusion. Only beaches over 1/4 of a mile long or more were considered.

5. Views of water from major roads

Five criteria were used to evaluate water views from all medium and heavily traveled roads. The frequency of view scores was examined and three quality groups were identified based upon the clustering of the ratings. Each view was evaluated using the criteria detailed on Table 1. The highest possible score is 21 and the lowest 4. Scores of 12 and over are ranked high scenic quality, scores 6 to 11 are medium, and 5 and below are low.

Results

The Office phase was completed in 1986 and site visits to 40 areas were made during the spring and summer of 1987. (See Figure 5) The combined results of both the office and field ratings for Region I are shown in Table 3. Twenty six areas made the final cut. Five were deemed of state significance, thirteen of regional significance, and eight of local significance.

The office rating was not adjusted for accuracy because of inconsistant recording in the field. A prototype field form was used in Region I; it did not include landscape composition and effect and was less complete than the version subsequently used in Region II. (See Figure 6). Site visits to the 40 areas took about twenty team days to complete.

28

^{*} Recreational harbors should be included as well for subsequent regions.

REGION II - THE MID-COAST

Regional Description

Region II is the mid-coast area. It extends from Cape Elizabeth to South Thomaston and includes Casco Bay and Harpswell Sound as well as the New Meadows, Kennebec, Sheepscot, Damariscotta and St. George Rivers. The towns from south to north inlcude: Cape Elizabeth, South Portland, Portland, Falmouth, Cumberland, Yarmouth, Freeport, Brunswick, Harpswell, West Bath, Bath, Woolwich, Phippsburg, Arrowsic, Georgetown, Westport, Wiscasset, Edgecomb, Boothbay, Boothbay Harbor, Southport, South Bristol, Bristol, Bremen, Waldoboro, Friendship, Cushing, St. George, and South Thomaston.

The mid-coast area is best characterized by its highly configurated shoreline. Islands, inlets, coves, peninsulas and bays are numerous. This is largely due to the northwest/ southwest trending bedrock. In general, elevation and relief are slightly greater in Region II than Region I. Visually this is most significant near the shore where the relief creates ridges over 200 ft. along several peninsulas. Other characteristics of the mid-coast area are the dozens of tidal rivers and saltmarsh estuaries. These estuaries are not as individually extensive as those found in Region I, but there are more of them. The region is predominantly forested, with wetlands and farmland providing the only open areas. Coastal spruce-fir is widespread on offshore islands but occurs only sparsely on the mainland. More prevalent is the mixed hardwood and white pine forest (Adamus, 1978).

The Portland area is prospering and much new residential and commercial development is occuring. Traditionally, fishing and ship building were strong components of the local economy. This is still true today although tourism and retail businesses are equally if not more important. Like Region I, Region II is facing increased growth and development pressure. The tips of the peninsulas attract tourists and recreationists.

Regional Criteria

Topography

In Region II elevations over 200 feet and slopes (relative elevations) that rise 80 feet in 300 horizontal feet (27% slope) were the minimum standard for inclusion. Exceptional topography includes elevations over 400 feet.

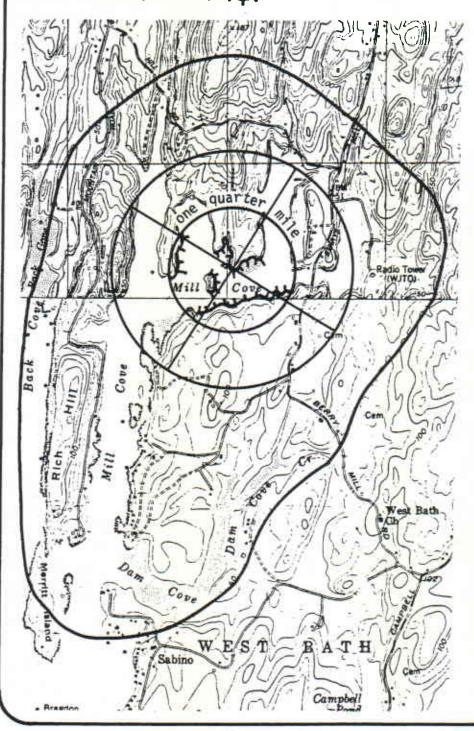
Open areas

Open agricultural land and wetlands over 25 acres were included.

Figure 3.

Configuration

Configuration was measured using a 360° compassilke wheel. For example, in Region II a one quarter mile visual distance from one point of shoreline to another was determined significant. The center of the wheel is moved along the shore. If another shoreline enters into the one quarter mile circle radius and is visible to the first point of shoreline, it is designated with a graphic symbol.



3. Shoreline Configuration

In Region II the shoreline is very configurated. In order to determine the areas of highest configuration, a compass wheel (360 degrees) was drafted with a radius of one quarter mile. When the center of this wheel is placed at any point along the shore, it can be determined if any other shoreline is visable across the water and within one quarter mile. If so, it was considered a configurated shoreline.

Special Features

Scenic features for Region II include lighthouses, historic shipwrecks, historic forts, harbors where traditional marine activities still operate*, and sandy beaches. Because they are so rare in Region II, all sandy beaches over 2/10 mile long were included despite beachside development. The following data sources were consulted: lighthouses (Pemquid, 1986; Sterling, 1935), historic forts (Maine Atlas, 1985), working harbors (Acheson, 1978; DOT 1978 & 1986, Merrill 1986), historic wrecked schooners (Maine Atlas, 1985), and beaches (Duffy 1986, Maine Geological Survey, 1986).

5. Views of Water from Major Roads

Five criteria were used to evaluate water views from all medium and heavy duty roads. Each view was assigned a number based upon an evaluation of the criteria detailed in Table 2. The highest possible score is 21 and the lowest 4. Views receiving scores of 14 and over are high. Views with scores between 8 and 13 are medium. Views with scores 7 and below are low.

Results

The office phase was completed in 1986 and field visits were made during the summer of 1987. Site visits to 72 areas took about thirty days to complete. The combined results of both the office and field ratings for Region II are shown on Table 4.

Adequacy of the Results

The results should be shared with people familiar with each region as a check against adequacy. It has already been discovered that at least one important area was inadvertantly left out -- the Casco Bay Islands. While there were not many multiple occurrences of indicators on the islands, the high configuration of the island complex is an exceptional indicator in itself. This area should be reexamined for consideration.

Figure 4.

Rating Views of Water.



High

An example of high value view: Duration of view is two tenths of a mile or less (1 point); elevation of point of observation is twenty feet (1 point); viewing distance is over one mile to the ocean horizon (4 points); there is a combination of open and enclosed horizons, with a large body of water (5 points), and the Cuckolds Lighthouse is a point of special interest (4 points). The total score is 15 points.

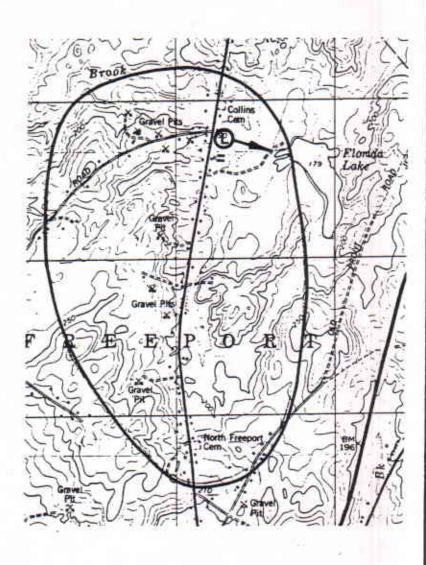


Medium

An example of a medium value view: Duration of view is two tenths to one half of a mile (2points); the observation point is fifty feet above the view (2 points); the viewing distance is over one mile (4 points); view is of a large body of water with complete enclosure (3 points); and there is no point of special visual interest (2 points). The total score is 13 points.

Figure 4.

Rating Views of Water: cont.



Low

An example of a low value view: Duration of view is less than two tenths of a mile (1 point); there is no elevation above the view (no points); viewing distance is less than on quarter of a mile (1 point); the water is a small pond (1 point); and there is not point of special visual interest (1 point). Total score is 4 points.

Figure 5: Field Form for Region I

STEP 2 - COASTAL SCENIC LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT Field Inventory Form

S. Other Vegetation I. Park/Landscaped I. Partern (orchard, plowing) 3. Field and Forest Edge 4. Woodland or Tree Pattern (mixed species) 5. Mass of Wildflowers or Ferns 6. Tree Canopied Road 7. Stately Sugar Naples Lining Road	8. Structures 1. Strip Development 2. Dilapidated Building 3. Incompatable Bildg in Town (style,material, fot size) 4. Incompatable Rural Bildg (non-farm,non-residential) 5. Gas Station or Auto Repair Shop
Structures 1. Pictureque Farmstead 2. Traditional Residential 2. Other Historic Structure 3. Other Unusual Structures 4. Interesting Bridges 5. Stone Wall or Wooden Fence 6. Old Cemetery 7. Traditional Church 8. Distant Village Skyline or Edge 9. Statue, Fountain, Roadside Art	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Comments

STEP 3

COASTAL SCENIC LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

Fleld Inventory Form

COMMENTS

NEGATIVE COMPONENTS*

Landscape Scars

œ

	Scenic Area Team Members	878		- US	USGS Quads	
	Date Weather			Photography by	ohy by	
5. Angular road cut or fill 6. Other						
Structures			•			
1. Strip development						
 Dispidated building in town (style, material, size,etc.) 						
A Incompatible sures but dies form from						
The state of the s		A-6- A-1-			•	
	Accuracy of data from Step 1 (views, physical features)	rata troi	n Step 1 (v	lews, phys	sical feature	
100						
8. Storage tanks						
IV. Dilapidated or discordant fence or wall						
Other					-	
1. Litter						
3. Polluted water						
4. Structures blocking views 5. Other						
			FINAL RATING	ATING		
Tally the frequency of each component		High	Med-blab	Madium	Mod Jon	7
		n	2		Medica	FOM
	Land Use	IC)	4	ო.	2	-
	Vegetation	ın	4	്ന	2	-
	Landscape	ΙΩ	4	က	8	-
	STAILOR LATOT	6				
		20				

LAND USE

B. Rural Road Characteristics 1. Tree canopled

	maples	
	sugar	
-	Lined by stately sugar Conforming to contours Other	
	d by s orming	
	Conf	

C. Settlement Characteristics

S	dings and parks	hts and masses	architecture		
1. Distinct village gateways	 Prominent community buildings and parks 	3. Harmonlous bullding heights and masses	 Vernacular or harmonious architecture 	5. Historic building	6. Historic district
1. Dis	Z. Pro	S. Har	4. Ver		6. His

5. Historic building 6. Historic district 7. Statue, fountain, bandstand

	ra"
1	area
	<u>_</u>
	40
٠	_
ned street	тоогіпд
۳	.=
=	-
in	5
	ŏ
Ф	8
بو	_
_	
_	
_	5 .
61	ŏ .
Tree	Harbor Other
Ξ	ᇴᆕ
— :	I O
	* *
60 (D O

medium high D. Overall Condition of built environment (circle one)

II. VEGETATION

\parallel	П	ilic p
		Jane
(puel	(Sa	ohtly
2. Agricultural patterns (orchards, crop land) 3. Field and forest edge	4. Woodland or tree patterns (mixed species) 5. Mass of wildflowers or forms	6. Screening between incompatable or unsightly land uses
ds, o	pax s	P 01
char	III S	tabl
0 8	terns	COMP
tern	e pat	חי ה
l pa	tree	etwee
tura	P .	ng b
ricul eld a	odlar ss of	reeni
Agg	Z E	Sci

III. LANDSCAPE COMPOSITION AND EFFECT

7. Other

The state of the s
--

Tally the frequency of each component

FOR USE IF MORE THAN ONE VILLAGE OR SETTLEMENT WITHIN A GIVEN SCENIC AREA

eristics	CATOWAVE
Charact	villane
Settlement	1. Distinct
ပ	

2. Prominent community buildings and parks 3. Harmonious building heights and masses 4. Vernacular or harmonious architecture 5. Historic building 6. Historic district 7. Statue, fountain, bandstand 8. Tree lined street 9. Harbor / mooring area					
buildings heights an ilous archi ndstand	and parks	tecture			
~ ~ E 12 E	belights an	onious archi	andstand	Harbor / mooring area	

C. Settlement Characteristics

	parks	asses	ture	
teways	2. Prominent community buildings and parks	heights and m	4. Vernacular or harmonious architecture	
nct village ga	ent community	nious building	cular or harmo	5. Historic building
1. Distir	2. Promir	J. Harmor	4. Vernac	5. Histor

6. Historic district 7. Statue, fountain, bandstand 8. Tree lined street 9. Harbor / mooring area 10. Other

C. Settlement Characterístics 1. Distinct village gateways

Jo⊭

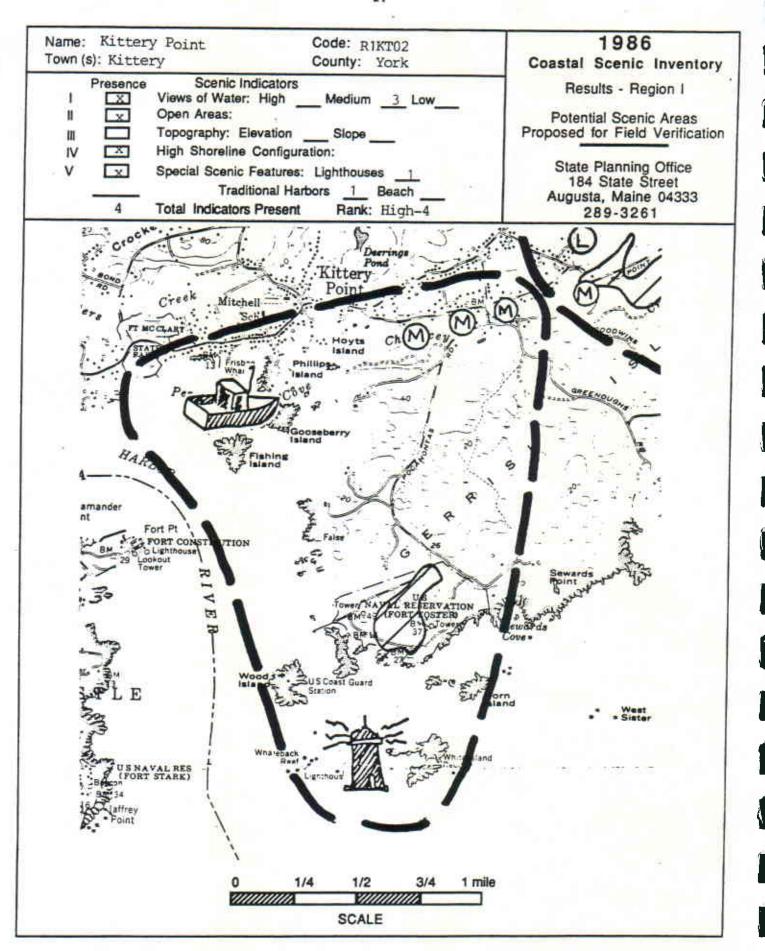
2. Prominent community buildings and parks 3. Harmonious building heights and masses 4. Vernacular or harmonious architecture 5. Historic building 6. Historic district 7. Statue, fountain, bandstand 8. Tree lined street 9. Harbor / mooring area

N

REGION I SCENIC INVENTORY MAPS

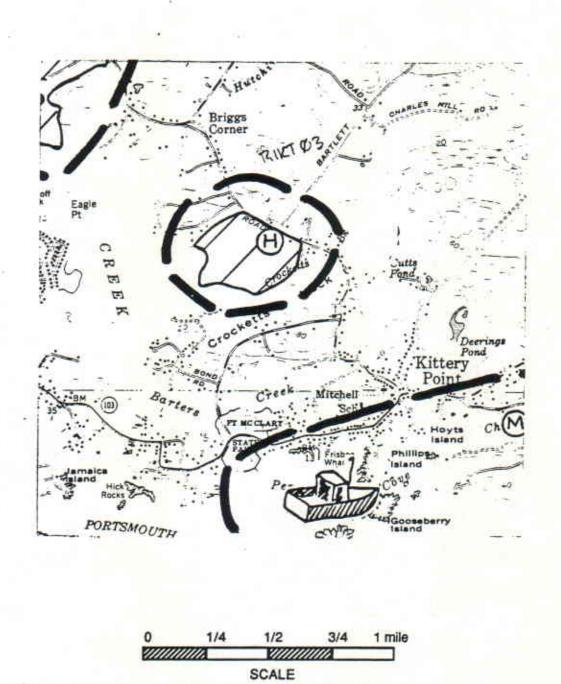
Map Number	Scenic Area Code Number	Scenic Area Name	Town/Towns	Page Number
		W. Bil	Edida o un	38
1. =	KT02	Kittery Point	Kittery	39
2.	KT01	Braveboat Harbor	Kittery/York	40
3.	KT03*	Crockett's Brook	Kittery	41
4.	KT04*	Fuller Brook	Kittery	42
5.	KT05*	Piscataqua Bridge	Kittery	43
6.	EL02°	River Road	Eliot	44
7.	EL01	Sturgeon Brook	Eliot	45
8.	SB03*	Shorey's Brook	South Berwick/Eliot	45
9.	SB02	Leigh Mills Pond	South Berwick	47
10.	SB01°	Great Works	South Berwick	
11.	YK03	York River/Harbor	York/Eliot	48
12.	YK04*	Long Sands Beach	York	49
13.	YK02	Chases Pond	York	50
14.	YK01	Mt. Agamenticus	York	51
15.	YK06	Cape Neddick Nubble	York	52
16.	YK05*	Short Sands Beach	York	53
17.	YK07	Cape Neddick River/Harbor	York	54
18,	YK08	Phillips Cove	York	55
19.	OG02	Marginal Way/Perkins Cove	Ogunquit	56
20.	OG01	Ogunquit Beach/River	Ogunquit/Wells	57
21.	OG03*	Upper Ogunquit River	Ogunquit/Wells	58
22.	SB04	Great Hill	South Berwick	59
23.	WE02	Webhannet/Little Rivers	Wells/Kennebunk	60
24.	WE01	Merriland River	Wells	61
25.	KE04	Mousam River (mouth)	Kennebunk	62
26.	KE02*	Mousam River	Kennebunk	63
27.	KE01	Drowning & Day Roads	Kennebunk/Arundel	64
28.	AR01°	Bartlett Mills	Arundel	65
29.	KE03	Kennebunk Harbor	Kennebunk, K'port, Arundel	66
30.	KP02	Cape Porpoise	Kennebunkport	67
31.	KP01	Goosefare Bay	Kennebunkport/Biddeford	68
32.	BI01	Biddeford Pool	Biddeford	69
33.	SA05*	Saco River (mouth)	Saco/Biddeford	70
34.	SA03	Goosefare Brook	Saco/Old Orchard Beach	71
35.	SA04°	Deep Brook	Saco/Biddeford	72
36.	SA02	Saco River	Saco/Biddeford	73
37.	SA01	Berry Hill	Saco	74
38.	SC01	Scarborough Marsh	Scarboro/Old Orchard Beach	75
39.	SC02	Spurwink River	Scarborough/Cape Elizabeth	76
40.	SC03,	Nonesuch River	Scarborough	77

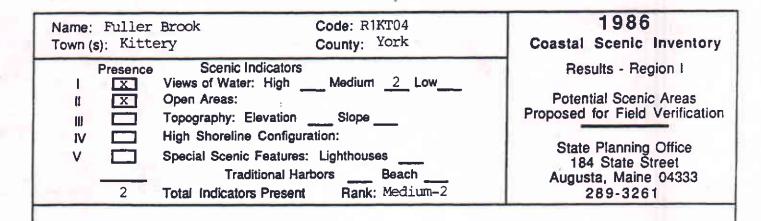
^{*} area deleted in field

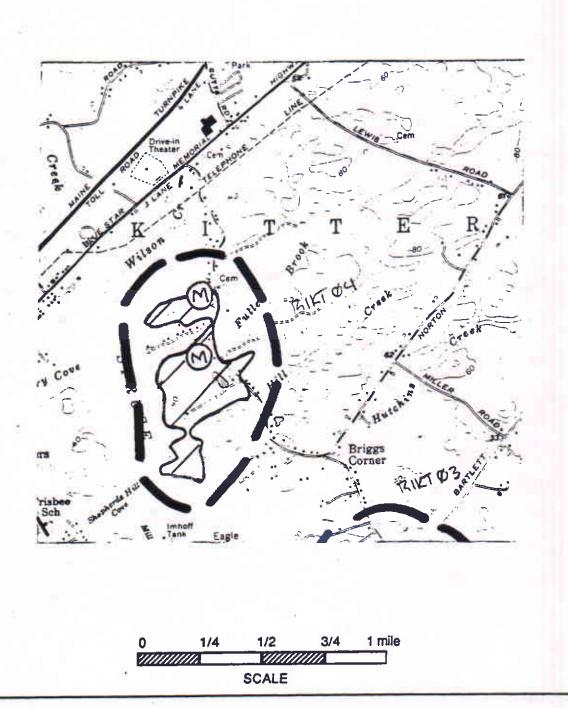


1986 Name: Brave Boat Harbor Code: R1KT01 County: York Town (s): Kittery, York Coastal Scenic Inventory Scenic Indicators Results - Region I Presence Views of Water: High 1 Medium 1 Low 3 X Proposed for Field Verification Open Areas: X Topography: Elevation ____ Slope ___ High Shoreline Configuration: IV State Planning Office Special Scenic Features: Lighthouses 184 State Street Traditional Harbors Beach Augusta, Maine 04333 Rank: High-3 289-3261 Total Indicators Present Brave Boat Harbor

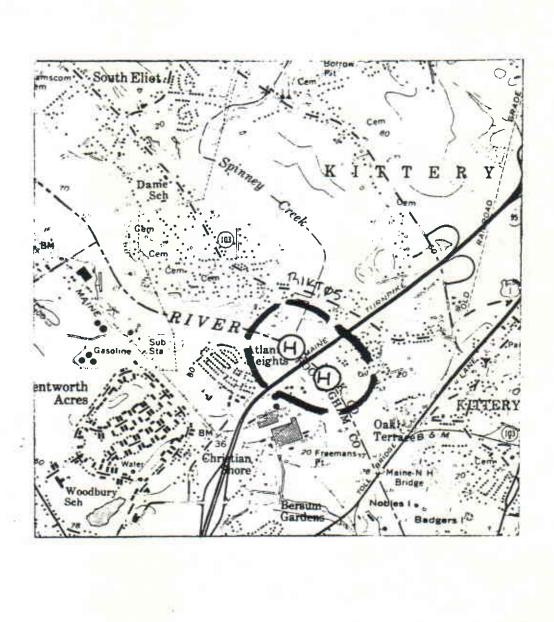
Name: Crockett Town(s): Kitter		1986 Coastal Scenic Inventory
II X	Scenic Indicators /iews of Water: High 1 Medium Low /pen Areas: /opography: Elevation Slope	Results - Region I Potential Scenic Areas Proposed for Field Verification
IV 🖂 F	opography: Elevation Slope ligh Shoreline Configuration: pecial Scenic Features: Lighthouses Traditional Harbors Beach	State Planning Office 184 State Street Augusta, Maine 04333
2 T	otal Indicators Present Rank: Medium-2	289-3261



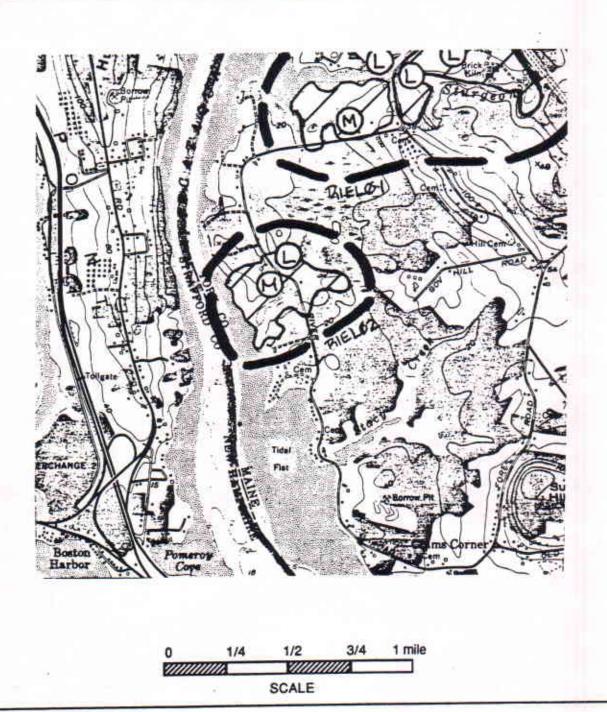




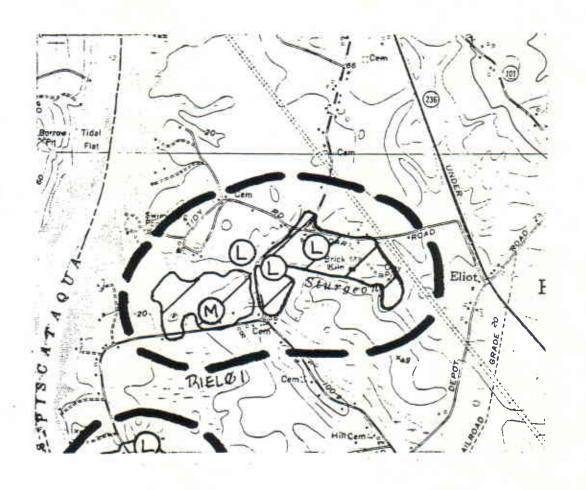
Name: Piscataqua I Town(s): Kittery	Bridge Code: R1KT05 County: York	1986 Coastal Scenic Inventory
	Scenic Indicators s of Water: High 2 Medium Low n Areas:	Results - Region I
п	graphy: Elevation Slope Shoreline Configuration:	Proposed for Field Verification
V Spec	ial Scenic Features: Lighthouses Traditional Harbors Beach	State Planning Office 184 State Street Augusta, Maine 04333
1 Total	Indicators Present Rank: Medium-1	289-3261



Name: River Road Town(s): Eliot	Code: R1EL02 County: York	1986 Coastal Scenic Inventory
	cenic Indicators Water: High Medium 1 Low 1	Results - Region 1
∥ X Open Ar	- — — —	Potential Scenic Areas Proposed for Field Verification
IV High Sh	oreline Configuration:	State Planning Office
V Special	Scenic Features: Lighthouses Beach	184 State Street Augusta, Maine 04333
2 Total In	dicators Present Rank: Medium-2	289-3261



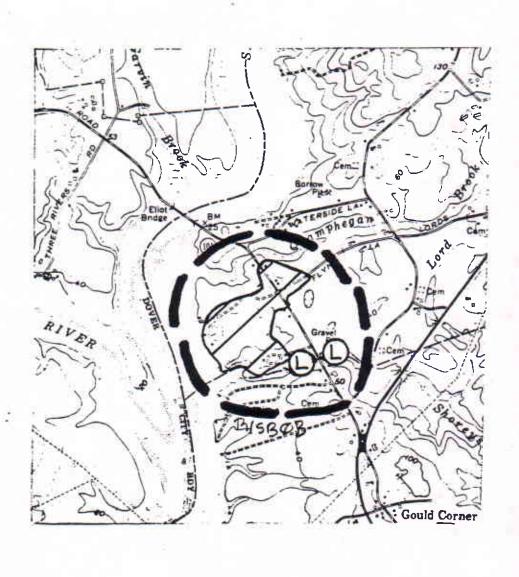
Name: Sturgeon I Town (s): Eliot	Brook Code: R1El01 County: York	1986 Coastal Scenic Inventory
Presence	Scenic Indicators was of Water: High Medium 1 Low 3	Results - Region I
II X Op	en Areas:	Potential Scenic Areas
	pography: Elevation Slope h Shoreline Configuration:	Proposed for Field Verification
	ecial Scenic Features: Lighthouses Traditional Harbors Beach	State Planning Office 184 State Street Augusta, Maine 04333
2 Tot	al Indicators Present Rank: Medium-2	289-3261



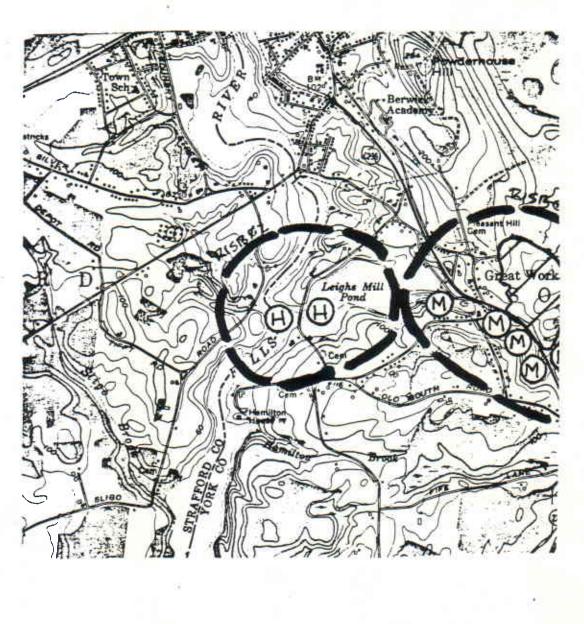
0 1/4 1/2 3/4 1 mile

SCALE

Name: Shoreys Brook Code: R1SB03 Town (s): South Berwick, Eliot County: York	1986 Coastal Scenic Inventory
Presence Scenic Indicators X Views of Water: High Medium Low _2 X Open Areas: Topography: Elevation Slope High Shoreline Configuration:	Potential Scenic Areas Proposed for Field Verification State Planning Office 184 State Street
Traditional Harbors Beach 2 Total Indicators Present Rank: High-2	Augusta, Maine 04333 289-3261

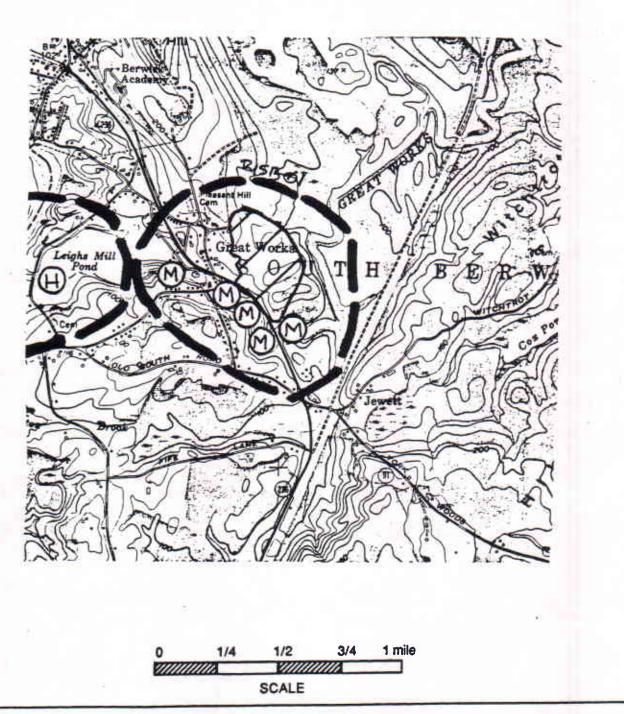


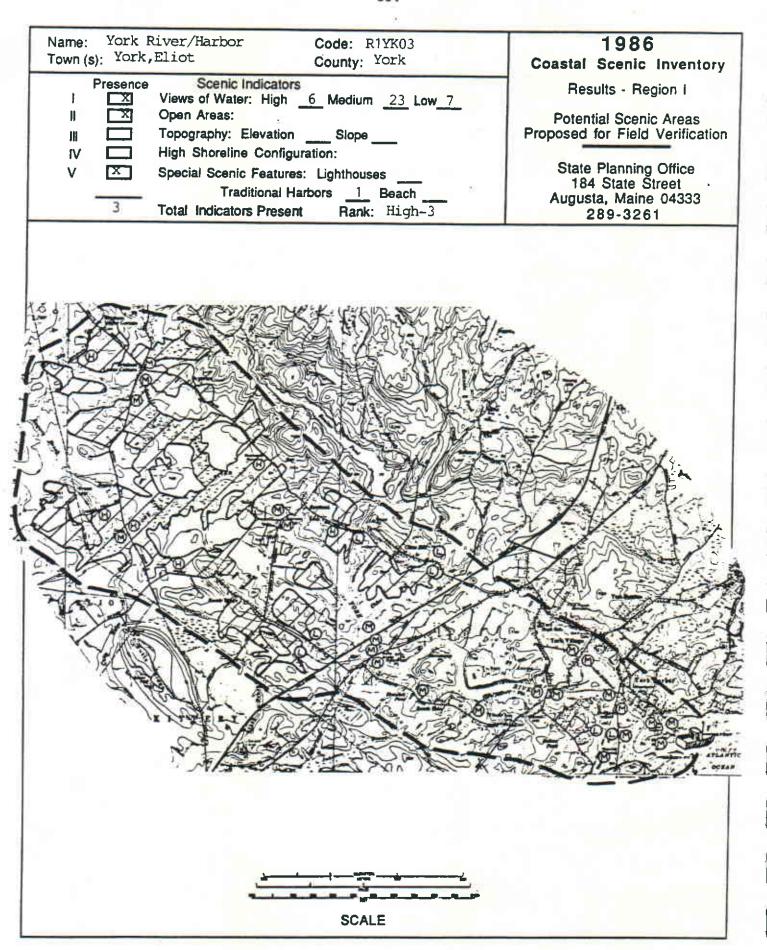
Name: Leighs Mill Pond Town(s): South Berwick	Code: R1SB02 County: York	1986 Coastal Scenic Inventory
II	High 2 Medium Low vation Slope	Potential Scenic Areas Proposed for Field Verification State Planning Office
	onal Harbors Beach	184 State Štreet Augusta, Maine 04333 289-3261



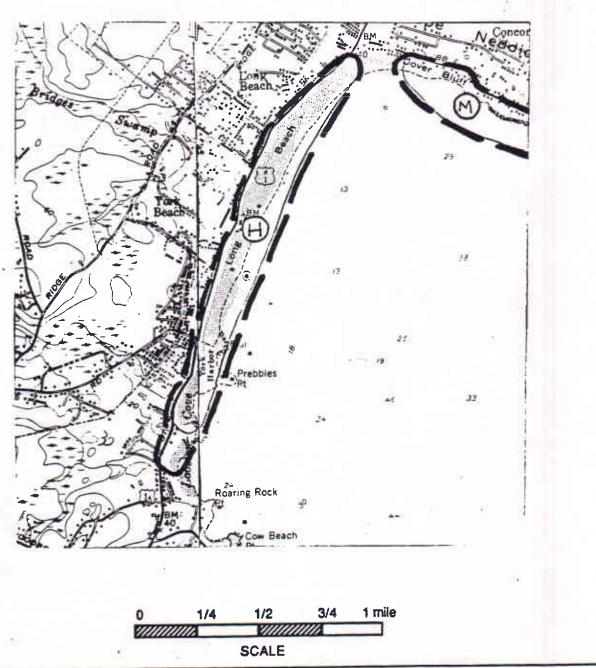
0 1/4 1/2 3/4 1 mile SCALE

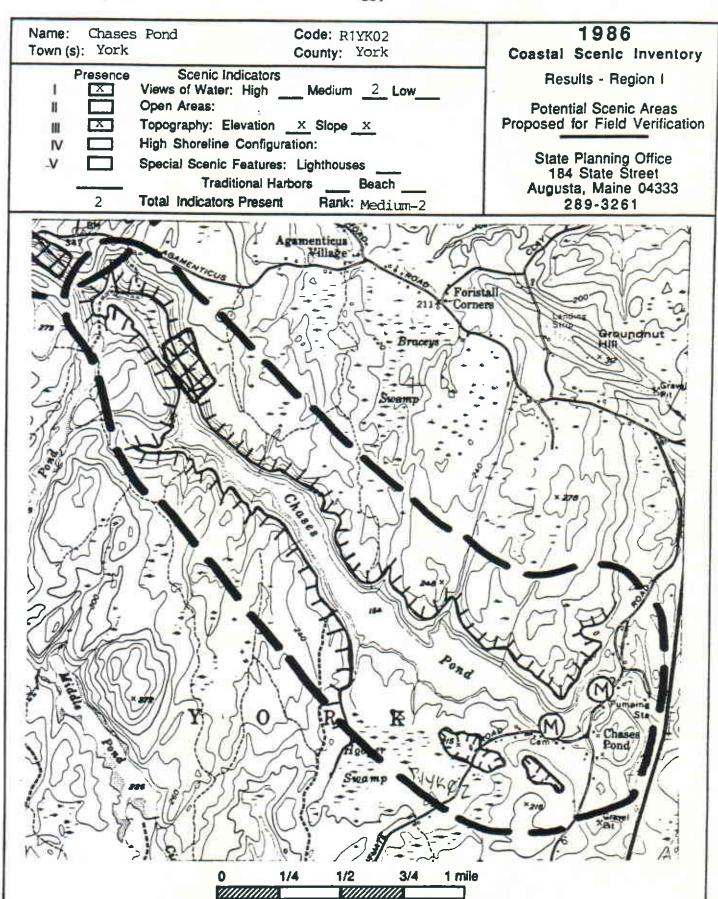
Name: Great Town (s): South		1986 Coastal Scenic Inventory
Presence	Scenic Indicators	Results - Region I
	Views of Water: High Medium 5_ Low Open Areas: Topography: Elevation Slope	Potential Scenic Areas Proposed for Field Verification
v 📙	High Shoreline Configuration: Special Scenic Features: Lighthouses Traditional Harbors Beach	State Planning Office 184 State Street Augusta, Maine 04333
2	Total Indicators Present Rank: Medium-2	289-3261

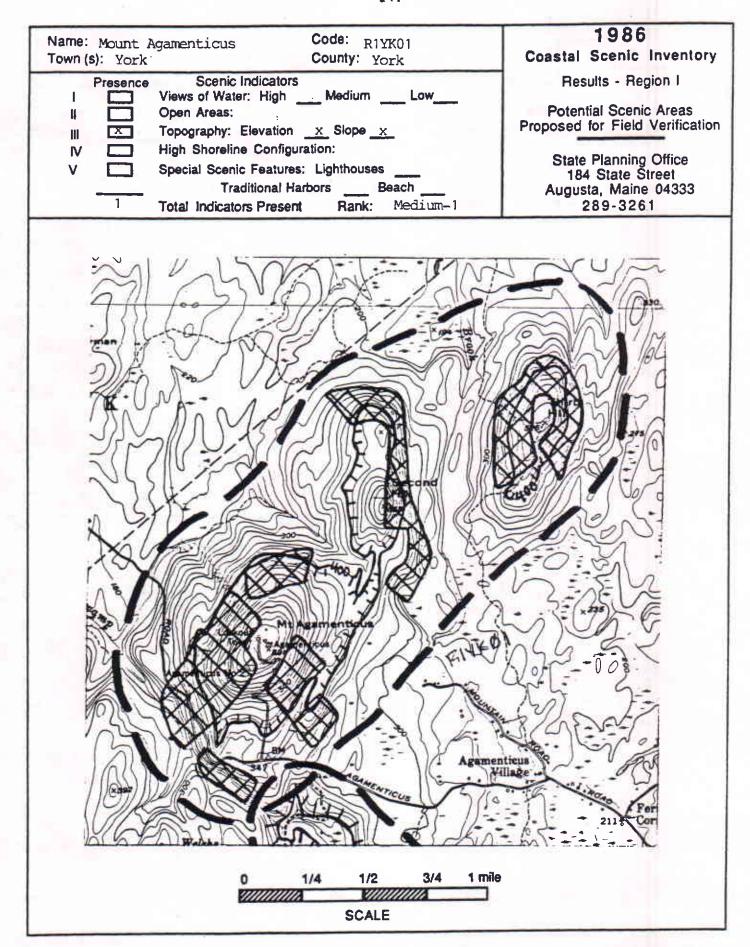


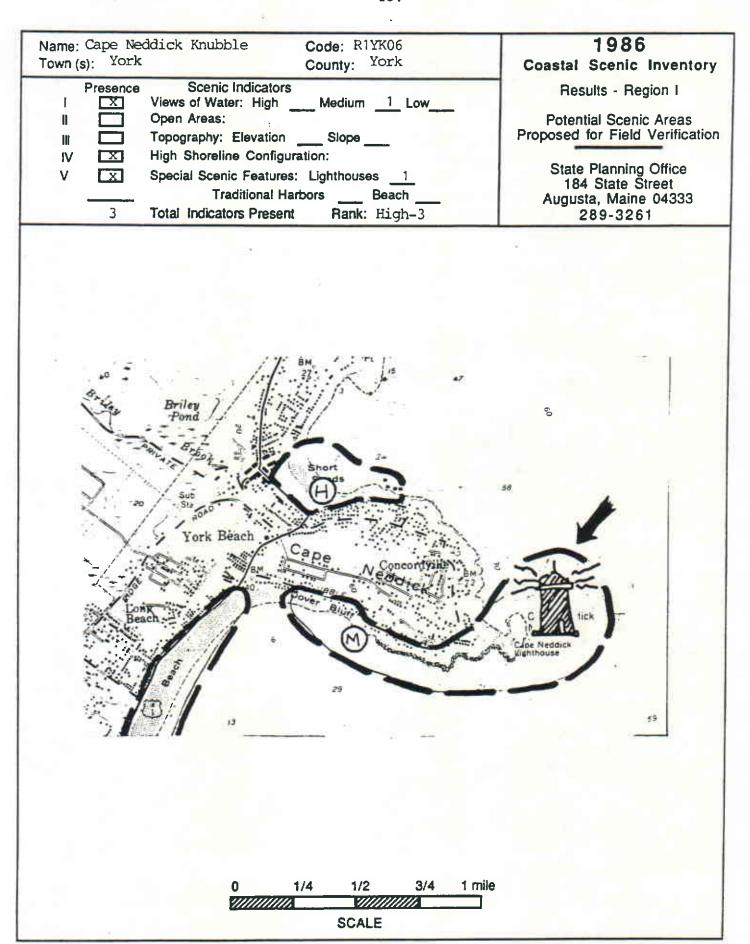


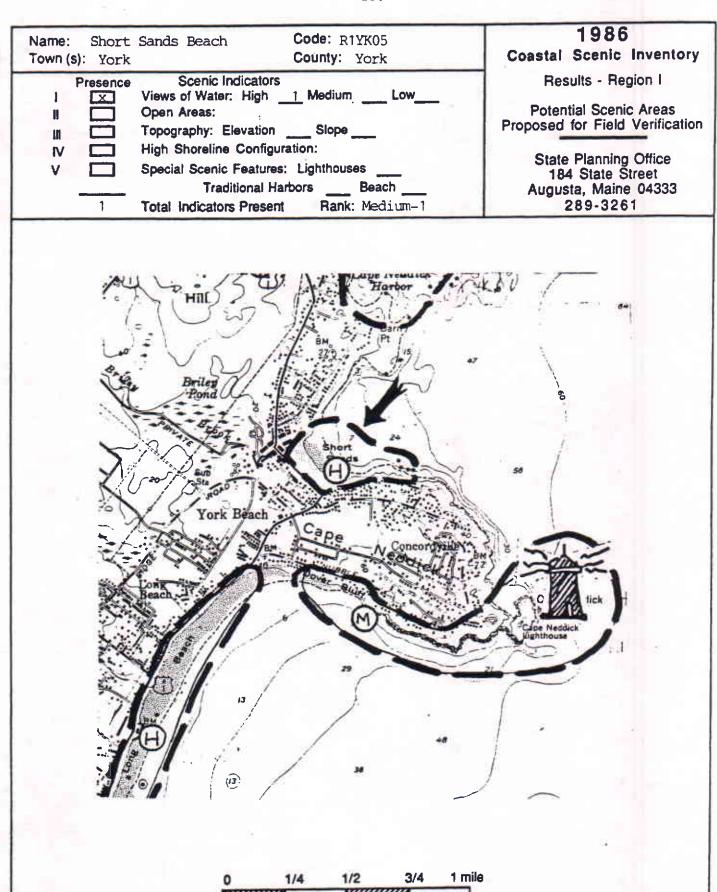
1986 Code: R1YK04 Name: Long Sands Beach Coastal Scenic Inventory County: York Town (s): York Scenic Indicators Results - Region I Presence Views of Water: High 1 Medium Low_ X Potential Scenic Areas Open Areas: $\|$ Proposed for Field Verification Topography: Elevation ____ Slope ____ 111 High Shoreline Configuration: IV State Planning Office 184 State Street Special Scenic Features: Lighthouses Traditional Harbors Beach Augusta, Maine 04333 289-3261 Total Indicators Present Rank: Medium-1

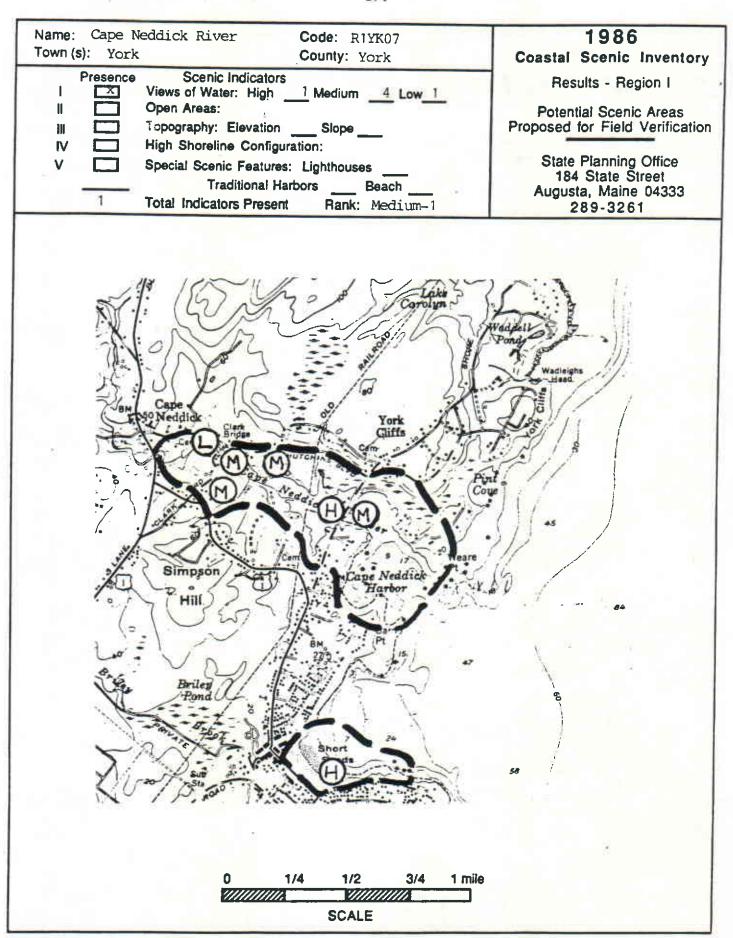


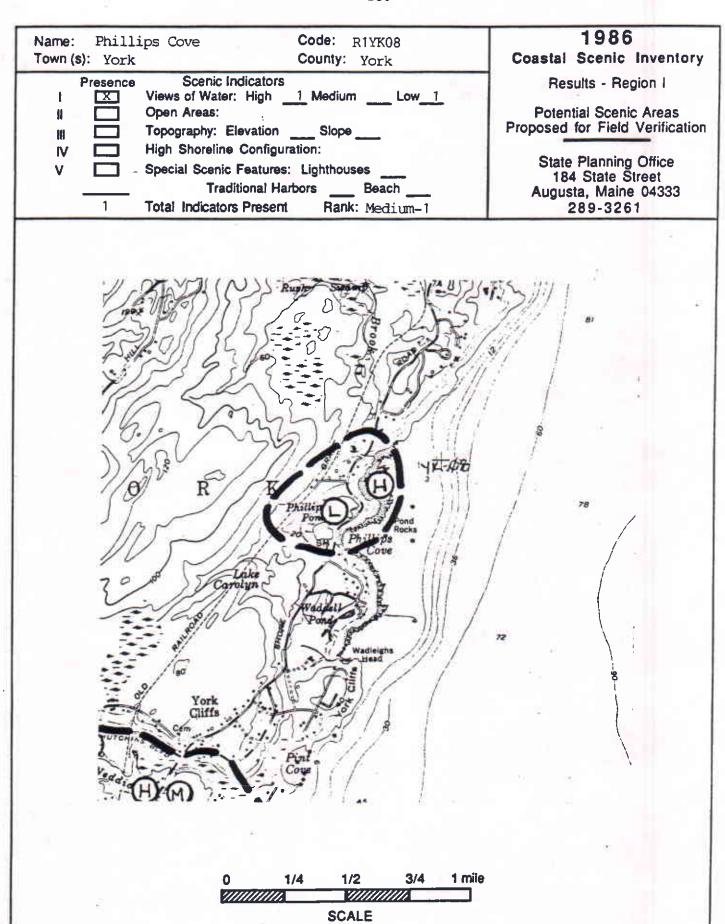


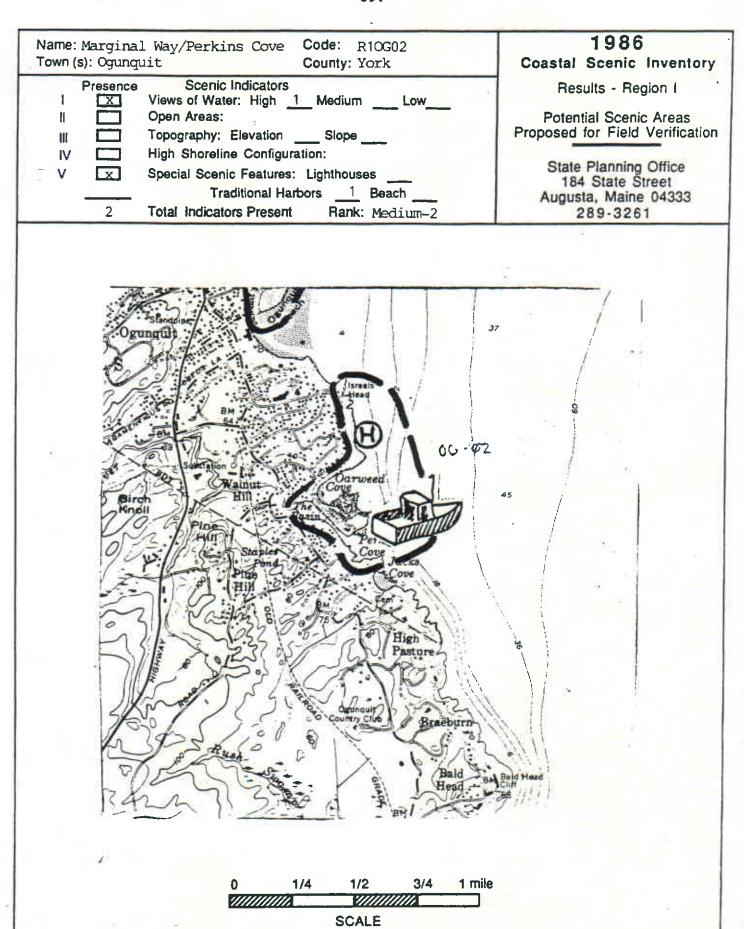




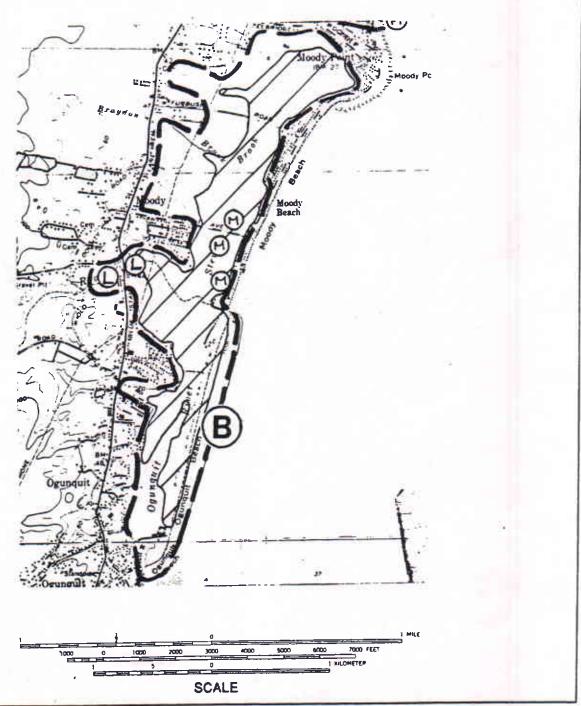




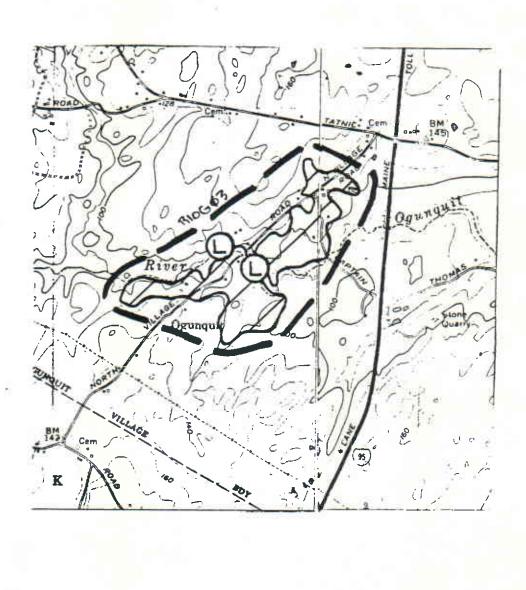




1986 Name: Ogunquit Beach/River Code: R10G01 Coastal Scenic Inventory County: York Town (s): Ogunquit, Wells Scenic Indicators
Views of Water: High ____ Medium __3 Low__2 Results - Region I Presence X Potential Scenic Areas Proposed for Field Verification Open Areas: X 11 Topography: Elevation ____ Slope ____ High Shoreline Configuration: IV State Planning Office Special Scenic Features: Lighthouses 184 State Street Traditional Harbors Beach 1 Augusta, Maine 04333 3 Total Indicators Present Rank:High-3 289-3261



Name: Upper Town (s): Oguno	Ogunquit River Code: R10G03 quit, Wells County: York	1986 Coastal Scenic Inventory
Presence	Scenic Indicators Views of Water: High Medium Low 2 Open Areas: Topography: Elevation Slope High Shoreline Configuration:	Results - Region I Potential Scenic Areas Proposed for Field Verification
v	Special Scenic Features: Lighthouses Traditional Harbors Beach Total Indicators Present Rank: Medium-2	State Planning Office 184 State Street Augusta, Maine 04333 289-3261



1/2

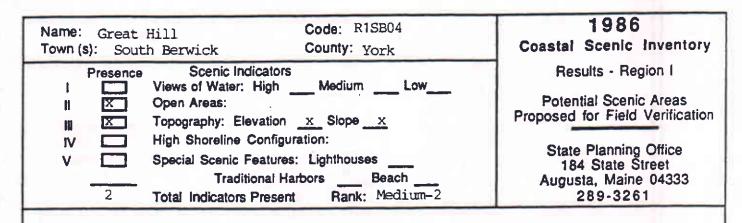
SCALE

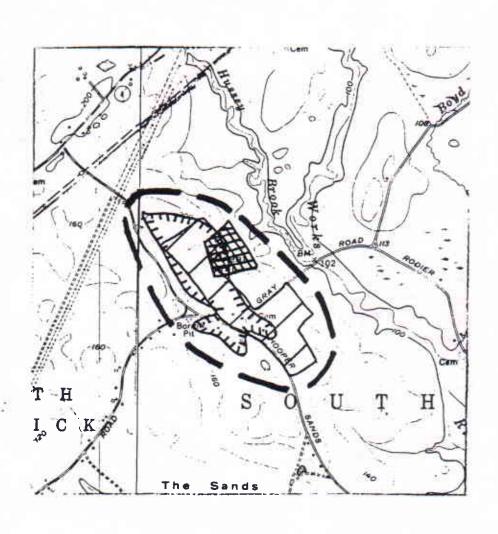
WWW

1/4

1 mile

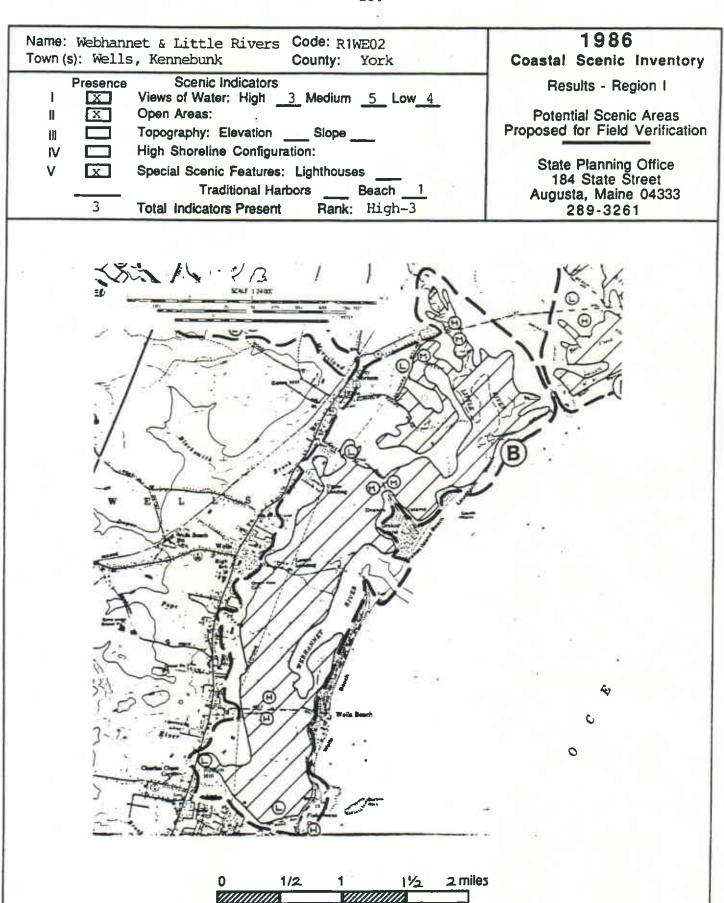
3/4

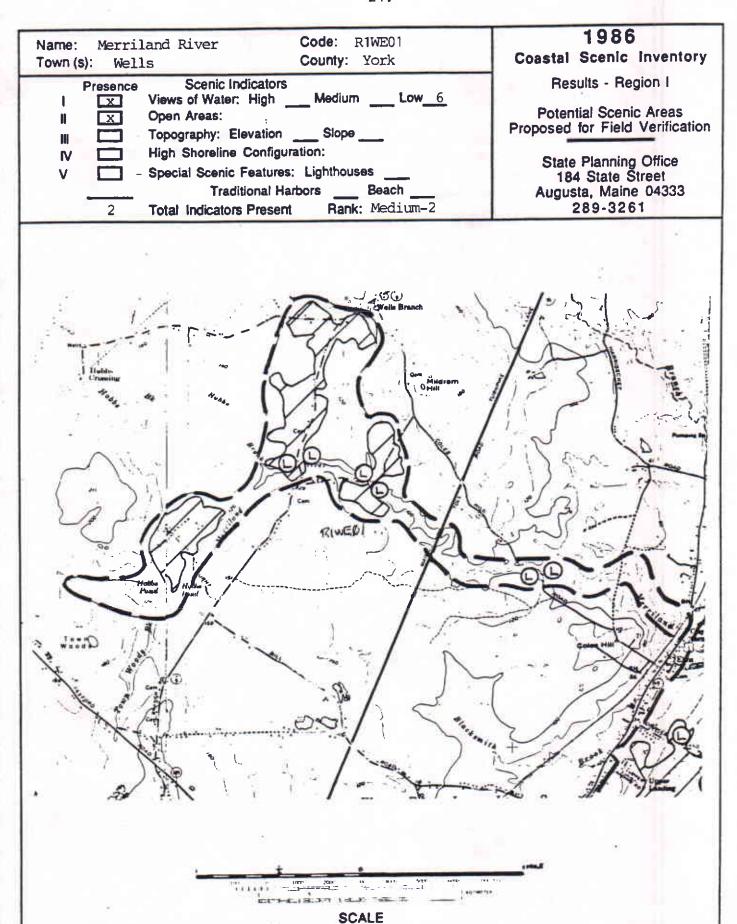


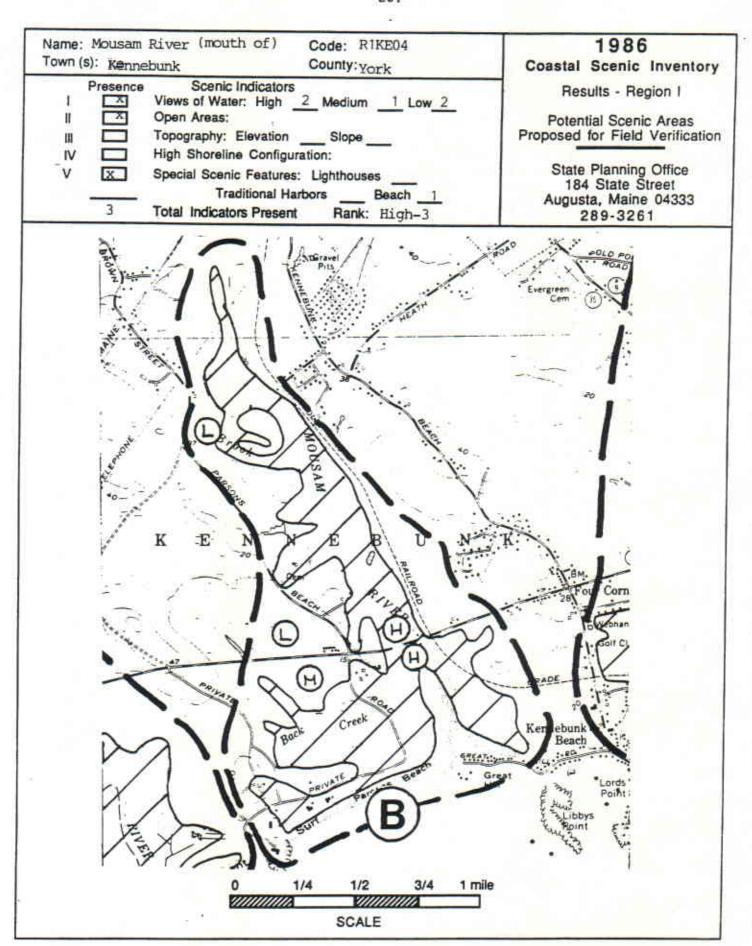


0 1/4 1/2 3/4 1 mile

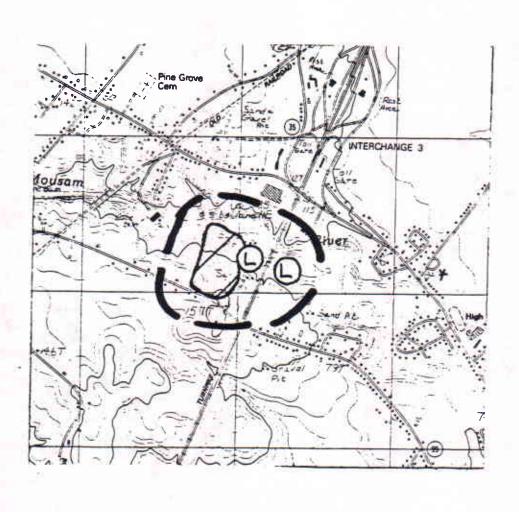
SCALE

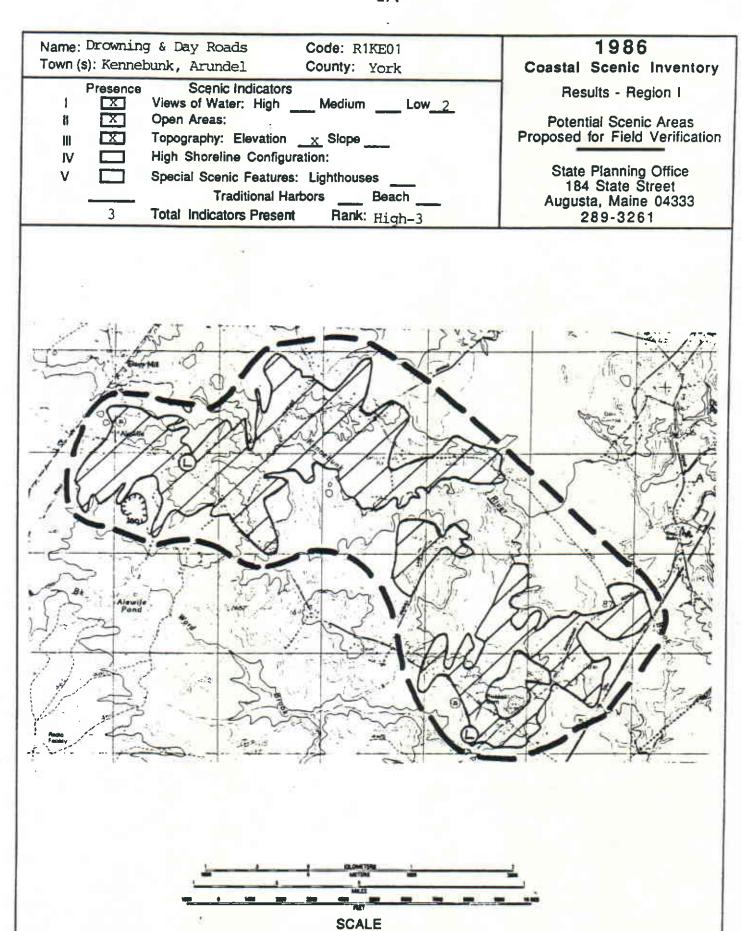


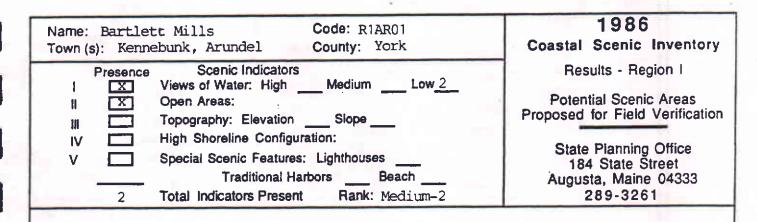


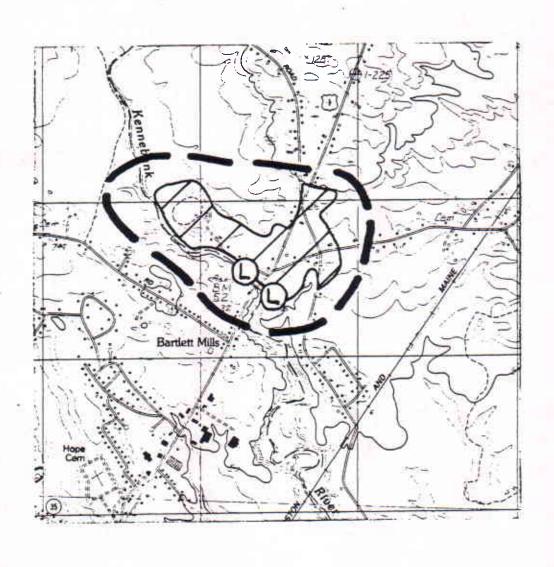


Name: Mousam River Code: R1KE02 Town (s): Kennebunk County: York	1986 Coastal Scenic Inventory
Presence Scenic Indicators X Views of Water: High Medium Low 2	Results - Region I
	Potential Scenic Areas Proposed for Field Verification
V	State Planning Office 184 State Street
Traditional Harbors Reach 2 Total Indicators Present Rank: Medium-2	Augusta, Maine 04333 289-3261

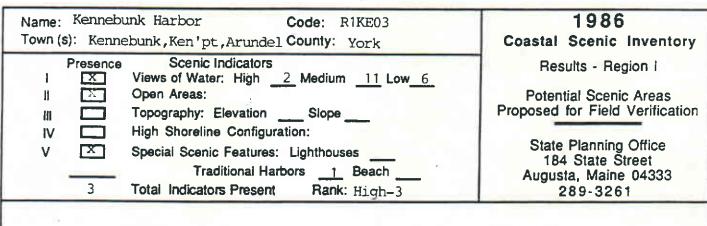


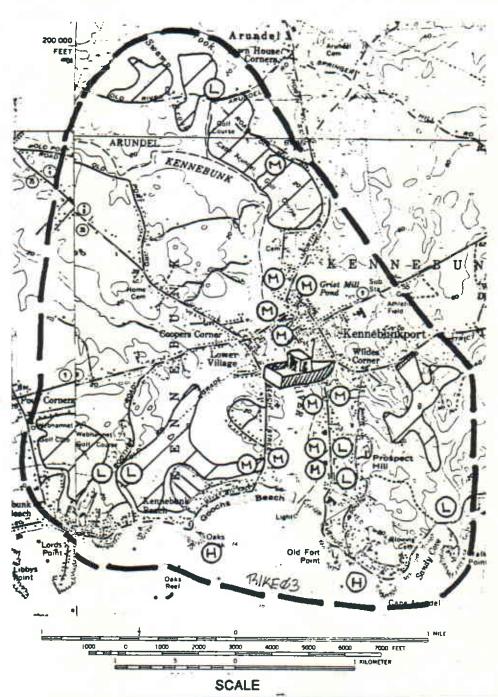


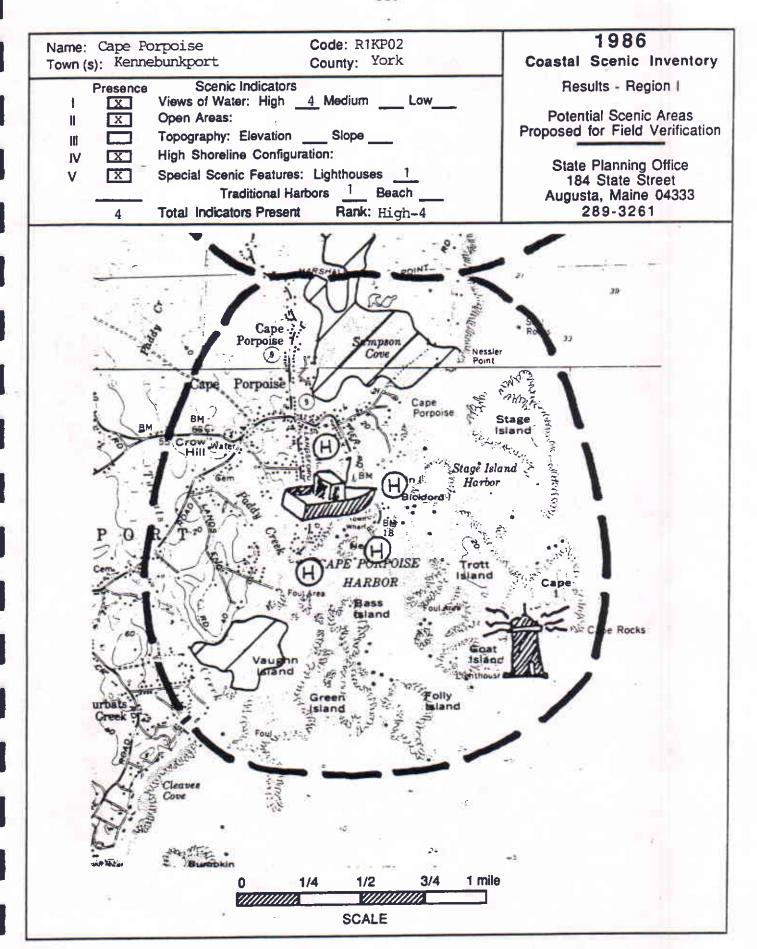


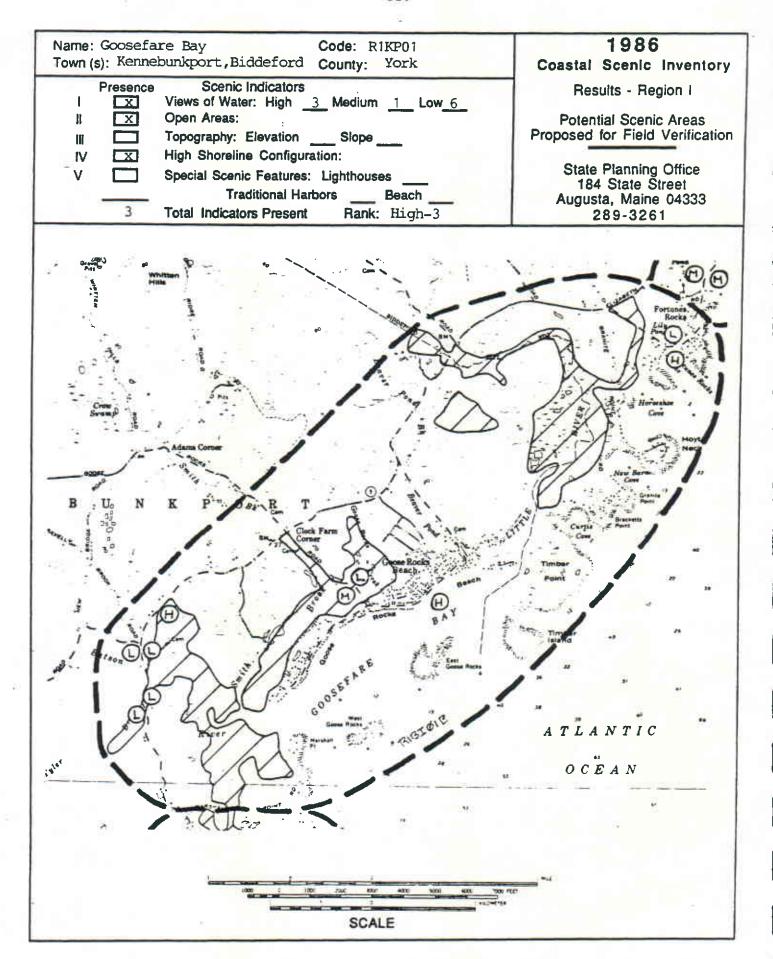


0 1/4 1/2 3/4 1 mile

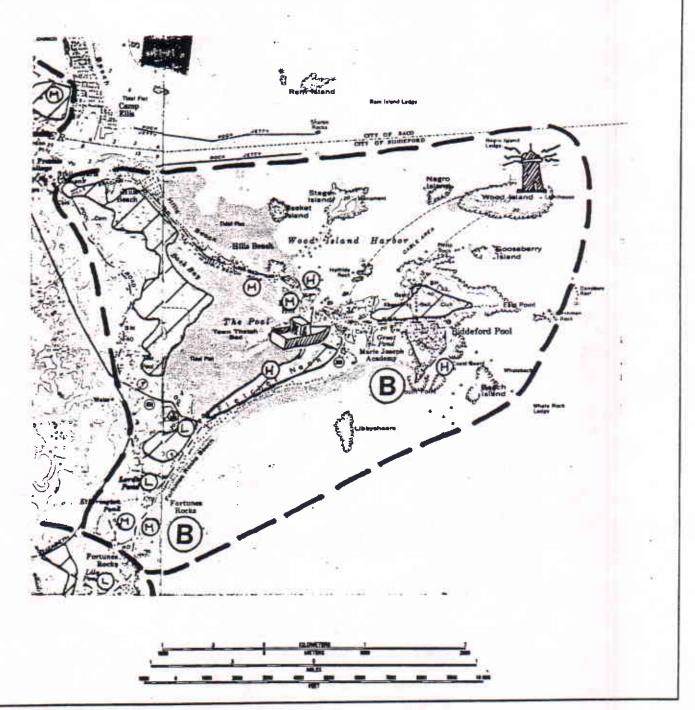


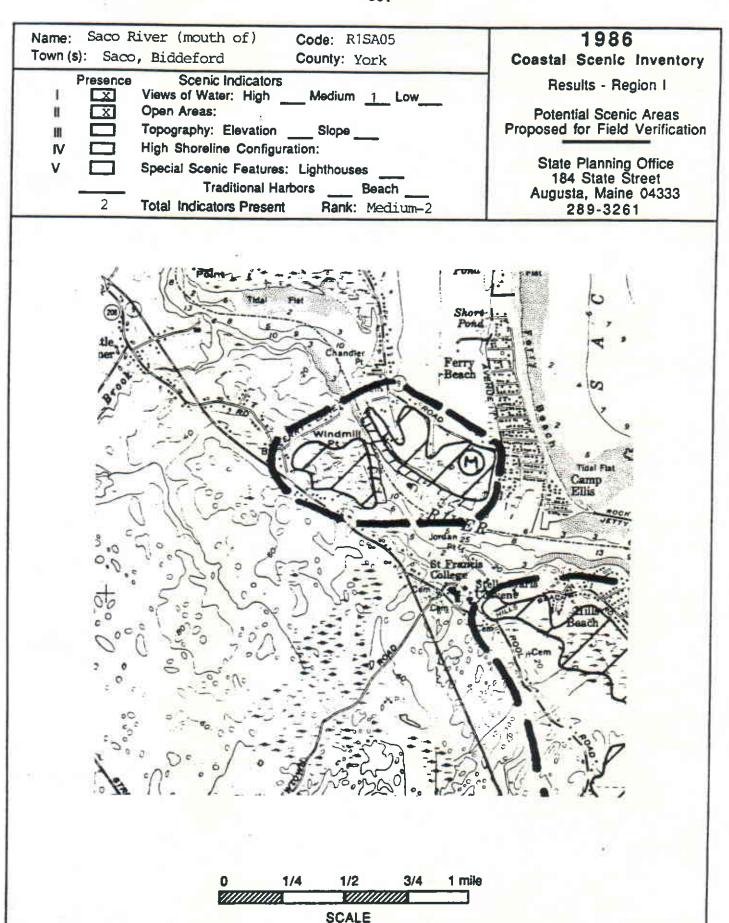


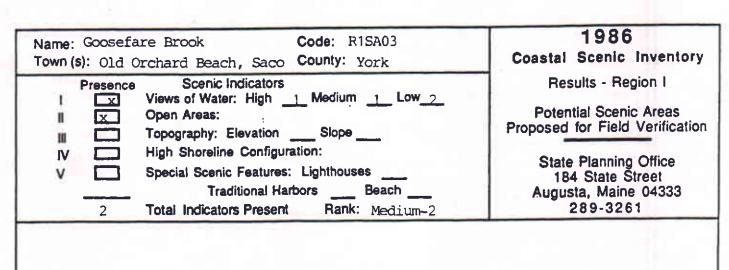


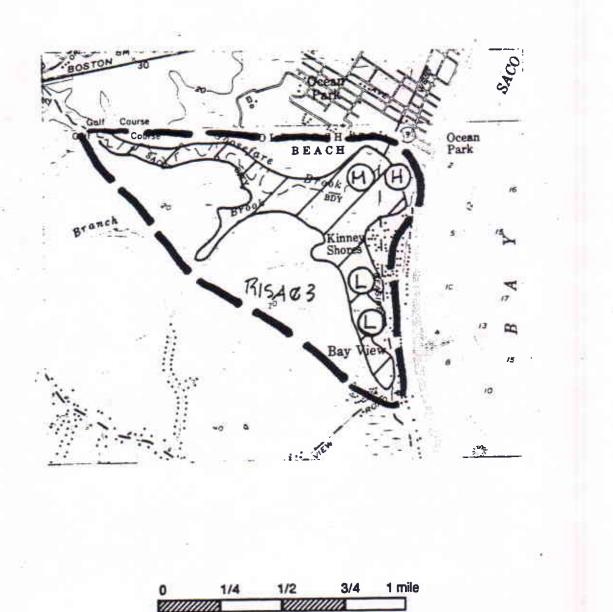


1986 Code: R1BI01 Name: Biddeford Pool Coastal Scenic Inventory County: York Town (s): Biddeford Scenic Indicators
Views of Water: High 3 Medium 4 Low 2 Results - Region I Presence Х Potential Scenic Areas
Proposed for Field Verification Open Areas: H x Topography: Elevation ____ Slope __ Ш High Shoreline Configuration: State Planning Office 184 State Street Special Scenic Features: Lighthouses __1_ Traditional Harbors 1 Beach 1 Augusta, Maine 04333 289-3261 **Total Indicators Present** Rank: High-4

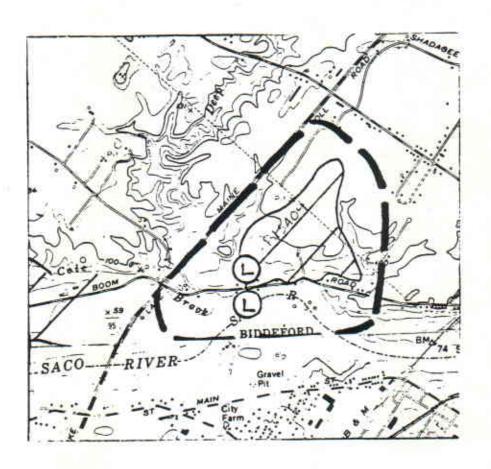


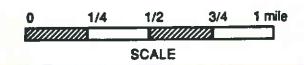






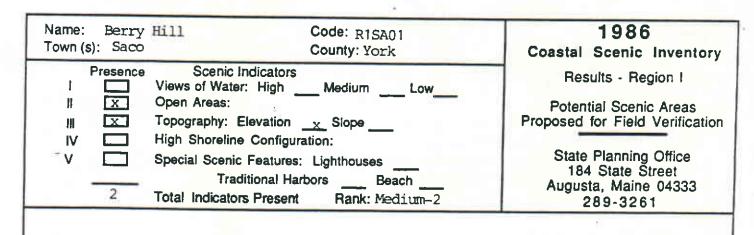
Name: Deep Brook Code: R1SA04 Town (s): Saco, Biddeford County: York	1986 Coastal Scenic Inventory
Presence Scenic Indicators 1 X Views of Water: High Medium Low 2 Open Areas:	Results - Region I Potential Scenic Areas
Topography: Elevation Slope	Proposed for Field Verification
V Special Scenic Features: Lighthouses Traditional Harbors Beach 2 Total Indicators Present Rank: Medium-2	State Planning Office 184 State Street Augusta, Maine 04333 289-3261

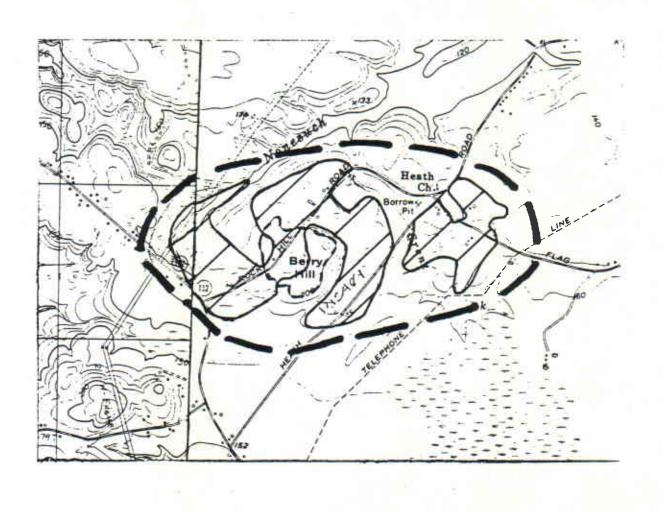




Name: Saco River Code: R1SA02 Town (s): Saco, Biddeford County: York	1986 Coastal Scenic Inventory
Presence Scenic Indicators Views of Water: High 6 Medium Low Open Areas: Topography: Elevation Slope High Shoreline Configuration: V Special Scenic Features: Lighthouses Traditional Harbors Beach 2 Total Indicators Present Rank: Medium-2	Potential Scenic Areas Proposed for Field Verification State Planning Office 184 State Street Augusta, Maine 04333 289-3261



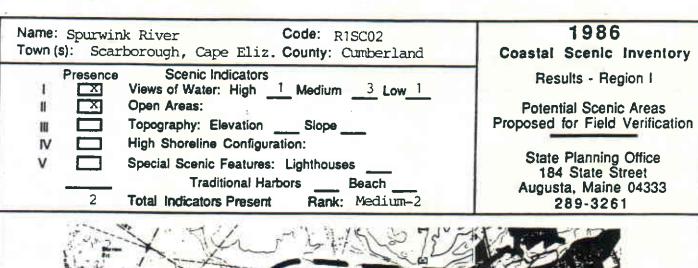


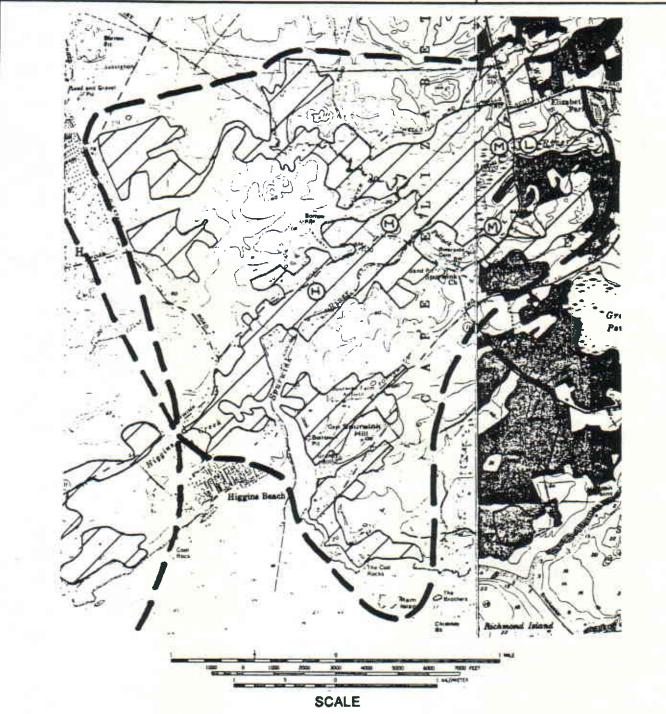


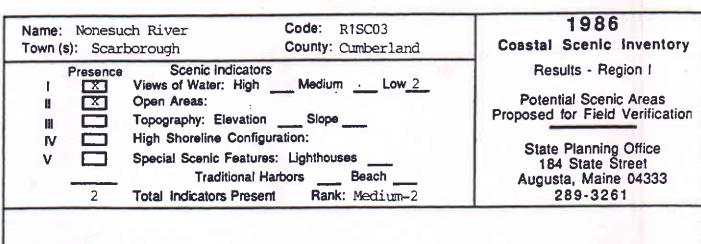
0 1/4 1/2 3/4 1 mile

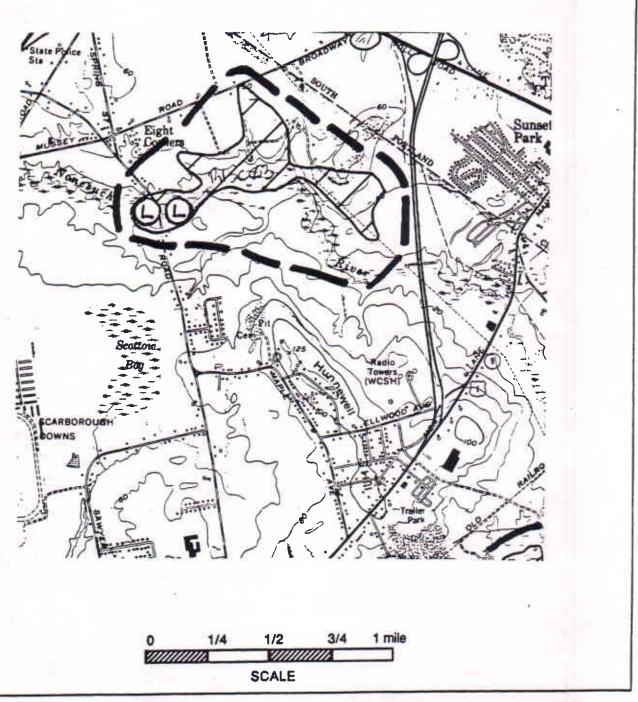
SCALE

1986 Name: Scarborough Marsh Code: R1SCo1 Town (s): Scarborough, O.O.Beach County: York, Cumberland Coastal Scenic Inventory Scenic Indicators Results - Region I Presence Views of Water: High 3 Medium 15 Low 3 X Potential Scenic Areas Open Areas: H Proposed for Field Verification Topography: Elevation ____ Slope __ III High Shoreline Configuration: IV State Planning Office 184 State Street Special Scenic Features: Lighthouses Traditional Harbors 2 Beach 1 Augusta, Maine 04333 Rank: High-3 Total Indicators Present 289-3261 SCALE









COASTAL SCRIEG INVENTORY: ADGIOR 1 RESULTS+ Table 3.

	8	1											
	COMETINES	MIN	ន្ទិដននេះ		# 1	***	24	22	222	22	22	253	222
		Incel	20402		••	-9-	22	4 2	•••	••	• •	4 8 4	
	Landscape	THE STATE OF THE S	£££££		11	£ £	£ £ :	£ £ !	£ £ £	£ £	£ £	1 11	111
			สหาคล		22		n u n i	n en -		70	001	***	
	2		*****		es es	en en e	n en -	w e	-	300		7 en en	m (1) en
	1920		32224	Ī	32	38 3	Q #1 #	:22	1221	12	==:	<u></u>	22*
	Views of Mater		22222						1114		**		11-
. 9	Special Pastures IN/Besch/far,		2001		* 1	1 67 1			111		•••		• • •
OFFICE RATING ""	Spreline Configuration UR		11911		20 J		1 0	11	111		1 1	i e se	
	Open Arress		***		w er	20 40 40			en en i	5	10 to 1		i en f
	Topography <u>Elev</u> <u>6lope</u>		,,,,,		. ,		• •	٠,	100	,	í,		1
			11411		• •	111		in i	1 10 10		1 ((6 1	c in t
	췽		RLYKO) SCO1 BLO1 RE03 WE03		1002 SA02	1000 MT02	1000 1000	YK01	SC02 SB04 YN02	Evo.	EL01 WED1	XEO!	SA01 YK08
	S.	State Significance	York River/Buttor Restoration Neah Richerouf Peal Restorativity Retros Nethannest/Flittle River	Negional Significance	Sam Perpoise	Mittary Point Matass Hiver (mouth of)	Brave Boat Ruckery Opungals Beach River	Nout Agamentions Cape Nethfick River	Spurvink River Great Kill Ousses Ford	Goosefare Next Local Significance	Sturgeon Brook Merri Land Blows Lainte Hill Pod	Drowing/Day Roads Cape bealifest Mable	Marry Hill Mullips Core

LA . Light Rouses Har. . Harbors NA . Not applicable

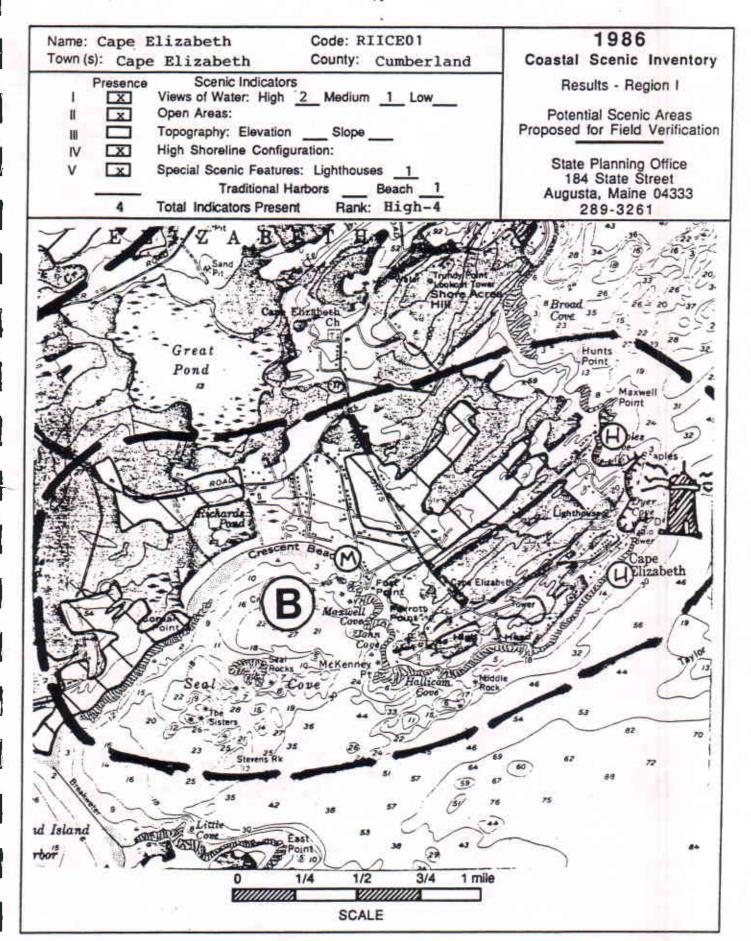
See text for explanation of rating achieve.
 the to inconsistant recording, the office exting was not adjusted to account for field confirmation of the office data.

REGION II SCENIC INVENTORY MAPS

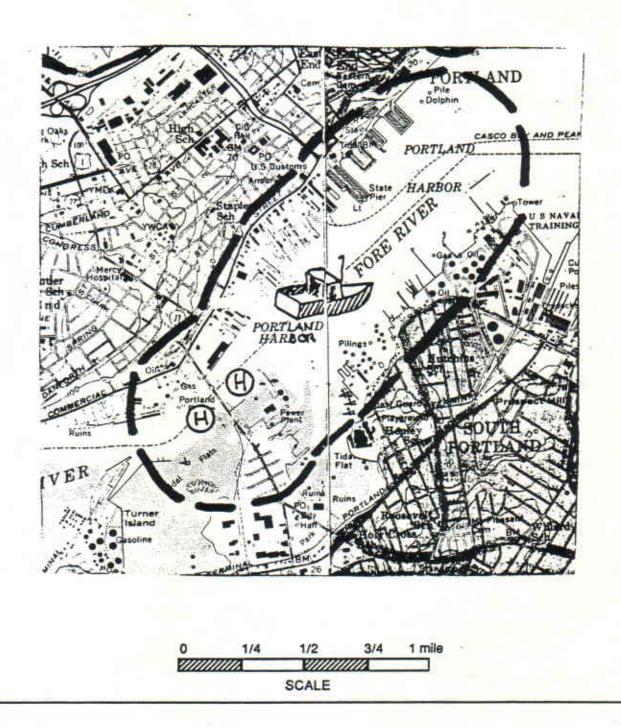
Мар	Scenic Area			Page
Number	Code Number	Scenic Area Name	Town/Towns	Number
	05-4	O EP-sk-sk	Occa Flinshath	0.1
1.	CE01	Cape Elizabeth	Cape Elizabeth	81
2.	PO02*	Portland Harbor	Portland/South Portland	82
3.	PO01	Fore River	Portland/South Portland	83
4.	PO03	Back Cove/Eastern Promenade	Portland	84
5.	FA01	Presumpscot River	Falmouth	85
6.	FA02	Waite's Landing	Falmouth	86
7.	CM01+	Johnson Cove	Cumberland	87
8.	YA01*	Broad Cove	Yarmouth	88
9.	YA02	Cousins River	Yarmouth/Freeport	89
10.	FP04	South Freeport	Freeport	90
11.	FP03	Burnett Road	Freeport	91
12.	FP02	Little Flying Point	Freeport	92
13.	FP01*	North Freeport	Freeport	93
14.	BU05*	River Road	Brunswick	94
15.	BU04*	Durham Road	Brunswick	95
16.	BU06	Maquoit Bay	Brunswick	96
17.	BU03*	Pennelville	Brunswick/Harpswell	97
18.	HA04*	Clark Cove	Harpswell	98
19.	HA05	South Harpswell	Harpswell	99
20.	HA06	Mackerel Cove	Harpswell	100
21.	HA03	Lowell Cove	Harpswell	101
22.	HA01	Cundy's Harbor	Harpswell	102
23.	HA02	Long Reach Cover & Mtn.	Harpswell	103
24.	BU02	Gurnet Strait	Brunswick/Harpswell	104
25.	BU01	Thomas Bay	Brunswick/West Bath	105
26.	WB01	Mill Cove	West Bath	106
27.	BA01	Wiskeag Creek	8ath	107
28.	WO01	Bath/Woolwich	Woolwich/Bath/Arrowsic	108
29.	AW02*	DoublingPoint/Winnegance	Arrowsic/Bath/Phippsburg	109
30.	AW01	Arrowsic	Arrowsic/Georgetown/Phippsburg	110
31.	PH04	Parker Head/Marrtown	Phippsburg/Georgetown	111
32.	PH03*	West Point	Phippsburg	112
33.	PH02	Small Point/Popham	Phippsburg/Georgetown	113
34.	PH01+	Sequin Island	Phippsburg	114
35.	WO02	Burnt Jacket Channel	Woolwich/Bath	115
			Woolwich/Bowdoinham	116
36.	WO03*	Twing Point		
37.	BW01*	Cathance River	Bowdoinham	117
38.	GT04	Five Islands	Georgetown	118
39.	GT02	Georgetown/Reid State Park	Georgetown	119
40.	WI01	Wiscasset	Wiscasset/Westport/Edgecomb	120
41.	BO02*	Cross River	Boothbay	121
42.	BO01*	Pleasant Cove	Boothbay	122
43.	BH01	Boothbay Harbor	Boothbay Harbor/Southport	123
44.	SP02	Cozy Harbor	Southport	124
45.	SP01	Cape Harbor	Southport	125
46.	BO04	East Boothbay	Boothbay	126
47.	BO03	Fisherman's Passage	Boothbay	127
48.	MO01+	Monhegan Island	Monhegan Plt.	128
49.	DA01	Damariscotta River	Damariscotta/Newcastle/N'boro	129
50.	NE01+	Damariscotta Lake	Newcastle/Nobleboro	130
51.	SR01*	Seal & Poorhouse Cove	South Bristol	131
			South Bristol ·	132
52.	SR02	The Gut		133
53.	SR03	Christmas Cove	South Bristol	
54.	BR03*	Pemaquid River	Bristol	134
55.	BR04	Pemaquid Point	Bristol	135
56.	BR02	New Harbor	Bristol	136
57.	BR01	Round Pond	Bristol	137 138
58.	BE01*	Muscongus Harbor	Bremen	

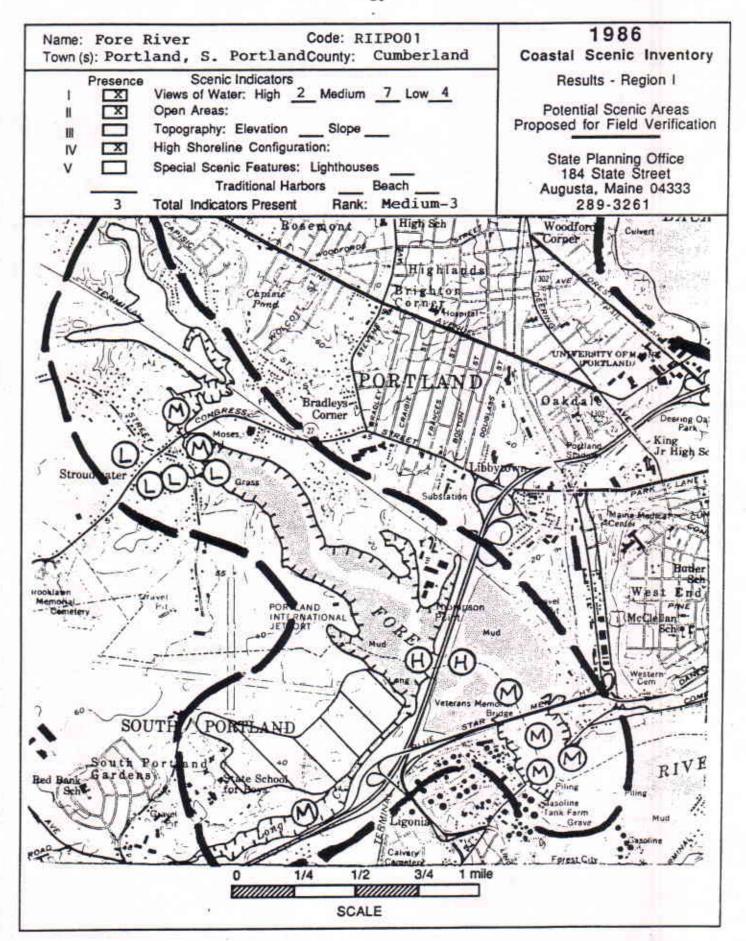
59.	NO01+	Pemaguid Pond	Nobleboro	139
60.	WD01	Medomak River	Waldoboro/Friendship/Bremen	140
61.	FI01	Meduncook River	Friendship/Cushing	141
62.	CU02	Maple Juice Cove	Cushing	142
63.	CU04*	Davis Cove	Cushing ·	143
64.	CU03*	Pleasant Point Gut	Cushing	144
65.	CU05	Broad Cove	Cushing	145
66.	CU01*	Hyler Cover	Cushing	146
67.	WR01+	South Warren	Warren/Thomaston	147
_ 68.	ST03	Route 131	So.Th'ston/Th'ston/St.George	148
69.	ST02	Weskeag River	So.Th'ston/Th'ston/Owls Head	149
70.	ST01	Spruce Head	So.Thomaston/St, George	150
71.	SG01	Tenants Harbor	St. George	151
72.	SG02	Port Clyde	St. George	152
73.	CB01+	Casco Bay Islands	Casco Bay	153

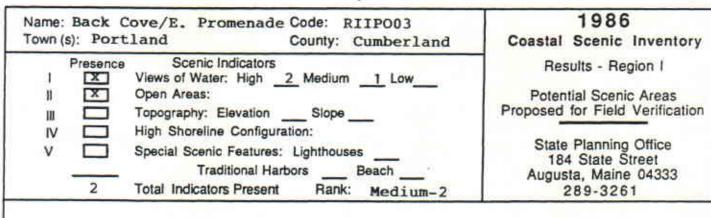
^{*} area deleted in field + not field checked



Name: Port1 Town (s): Port	and Harbor Code: RIIP002 land, S. Portland County: Cumber	1986 Coastal Scenic Inventory
Present	Views of Water: High _ 2 Medium Lo	Results - Region I
	Open Areas: Topography: Elevation Slope	Proposed for Field Verification
v X	High Shoreline Configuration: Special Scenic Features: Lighthouses Traditional Harbors 1 Beach	State Planning Office 184 State Street
2	Total Indicators Present Rank: Medium	Augusta, Maine 04333 m-2 289-3261

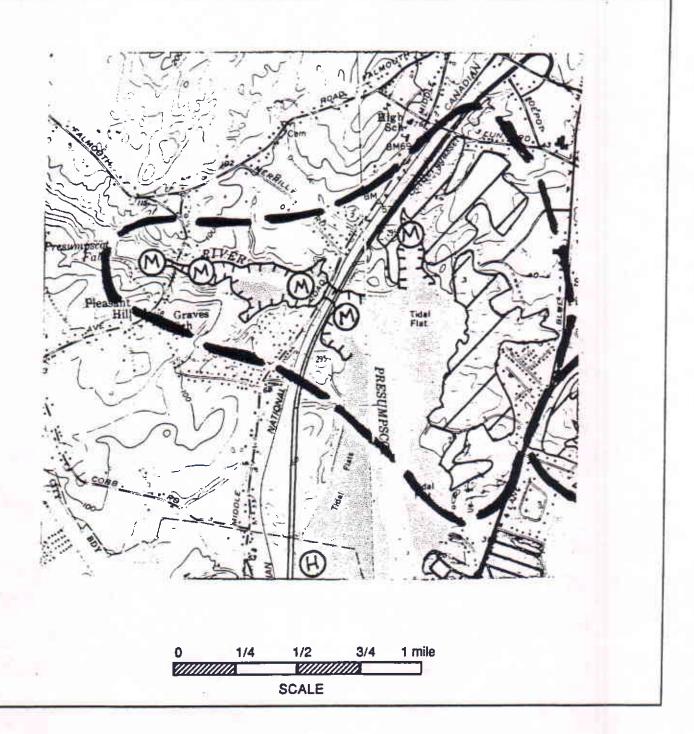


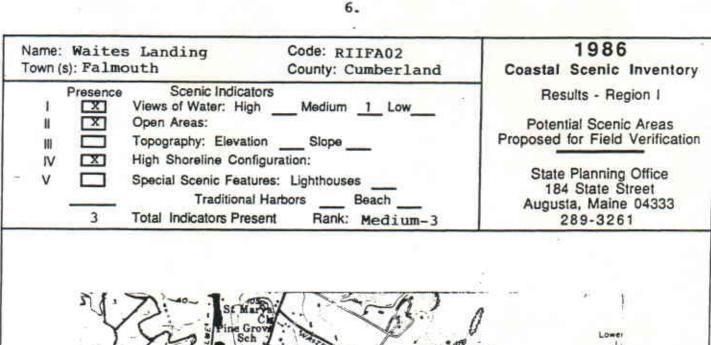


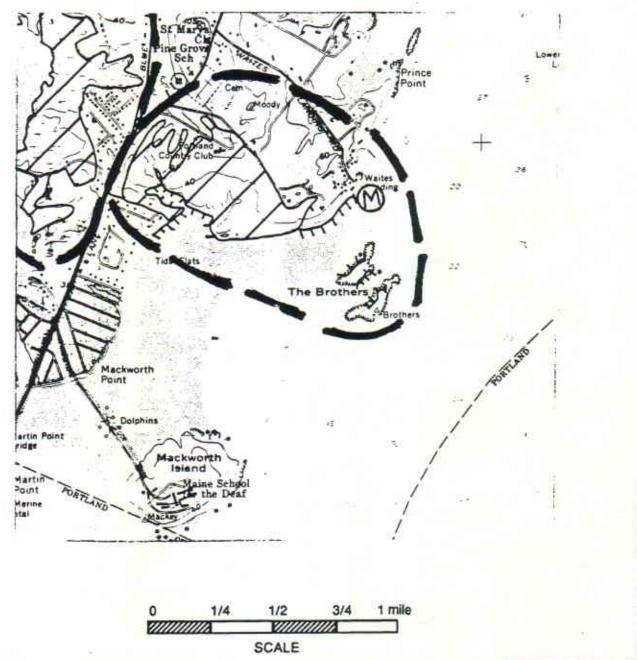


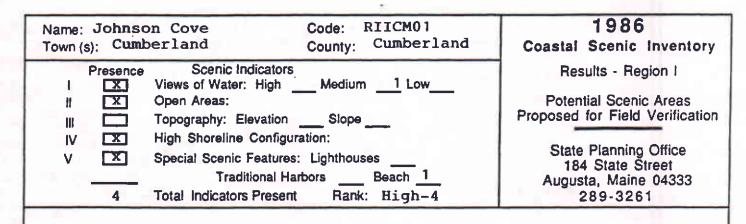


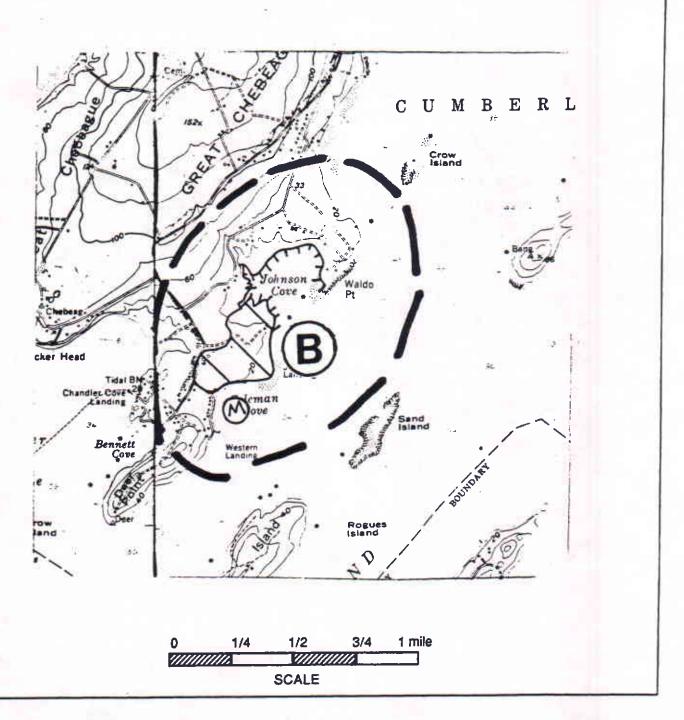
1986 Code: RIIFA01 Name: Presumpscot River County: Cumberland Town (s): Falmouth Coastal Scenic Inventory Presence Scenic Indicators Results - Region I Views of Water: High ____ Medium __5 Low___ X Potential Scenic Areas X Open Areas: Proposed for Field Verification Topography: Elevation ____ Slope ___ m High Shoreline Configuration: IV State Planning Office Special Scenic Features: Lighthouses 184 State Street Traditional Harbors Beach Augusta, Maine 04333 Total Indicators Present Rank: Medium-3 289-3261



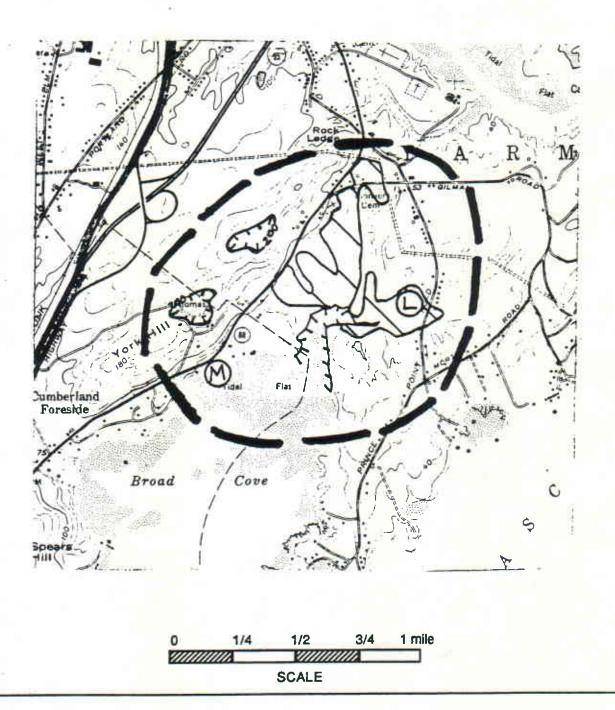


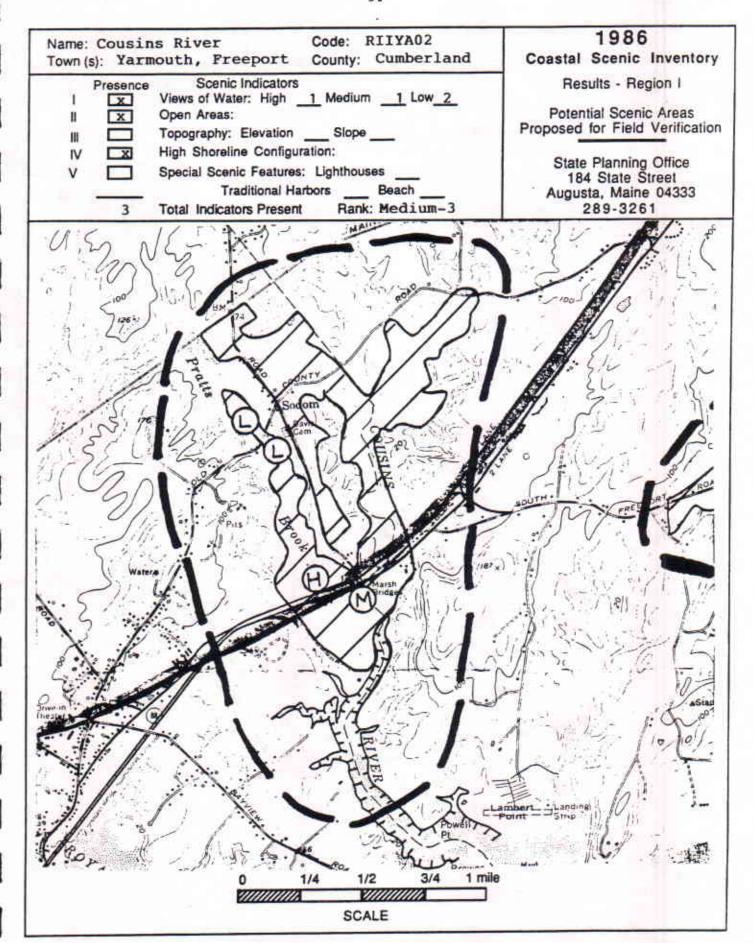


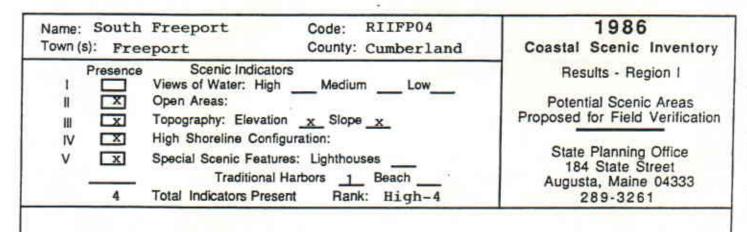


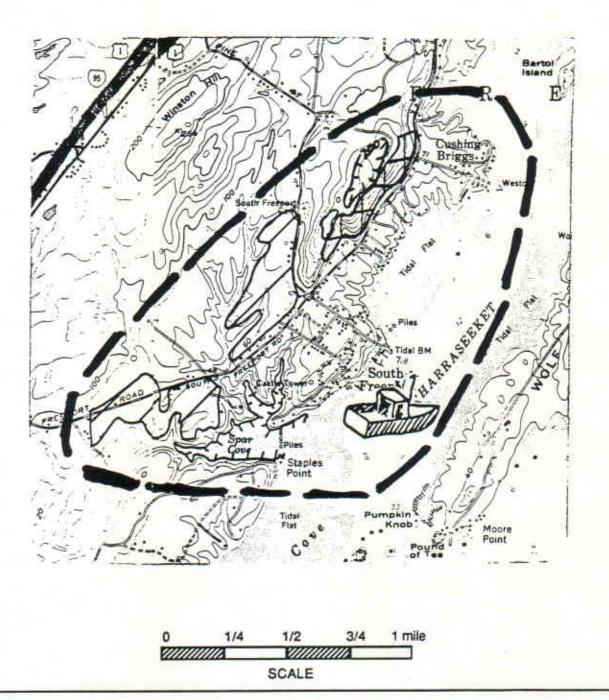


1986 Code: RIIYA01 Name: Broad Cove Town (s): Yarmouth, Cumberland County: Cumberland Coastal Scenic Inventory Scenic Indicators Presence Results - Region I Views of Water: High ____ Medium _ 1 Low 1 X X Open Areas: 11 Potential Scenic Areas Proposed for Field Verification Topography: Elevation x Slope X III High Shoreline Configuration: IV State Planning Office Special Scenic Features: Lighthouses 184 State Street Traditional Harbors Beach Augusta, Maine 04333 Total Indicators Present Rank: High-4 289-3261

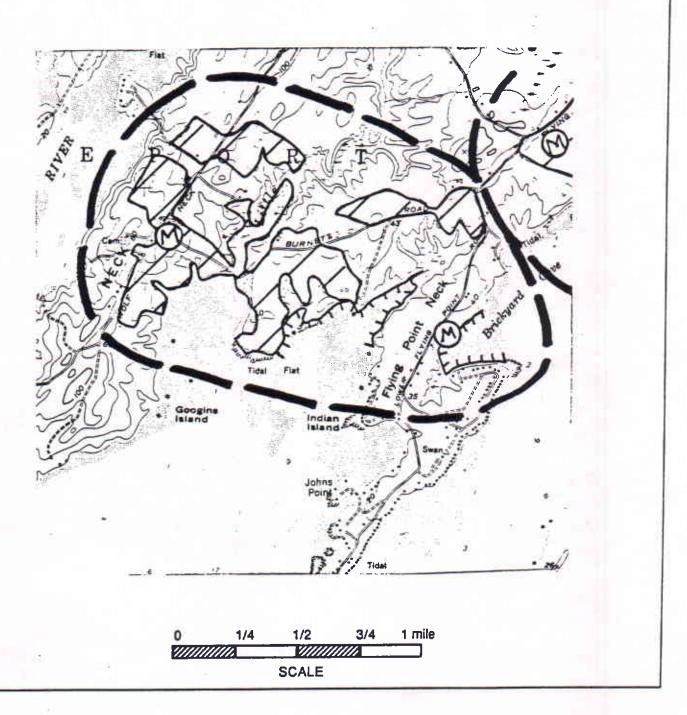


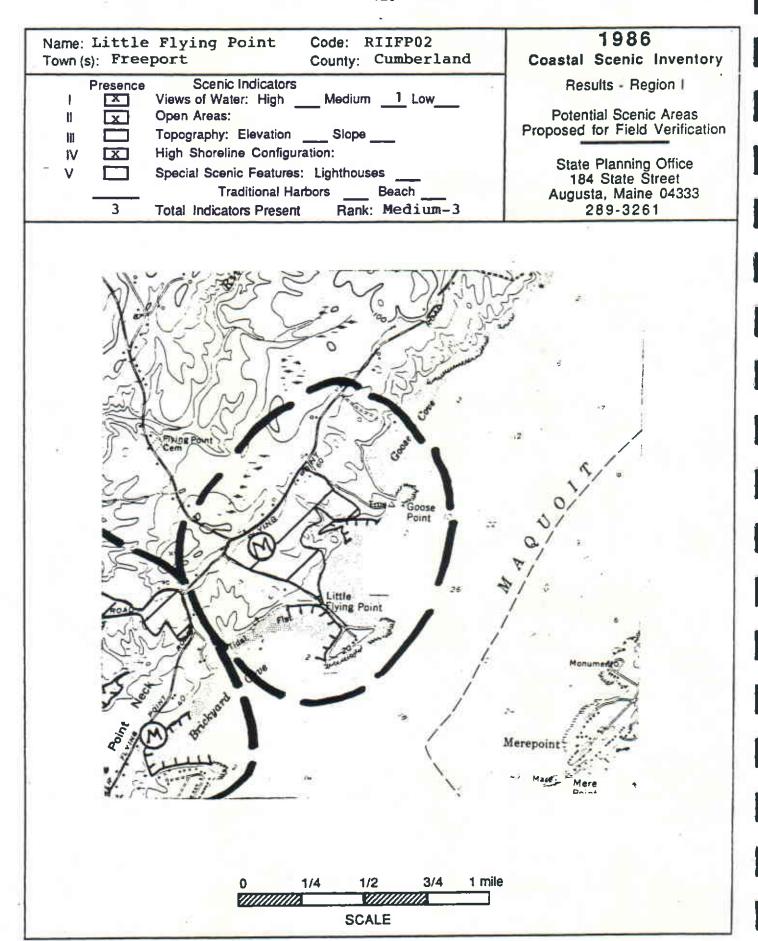


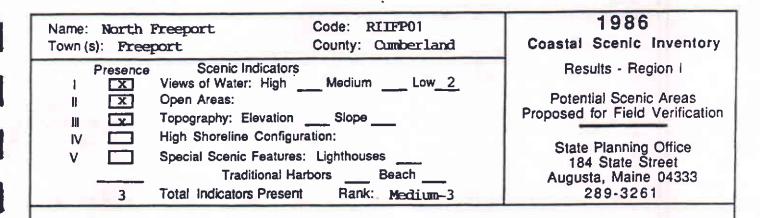


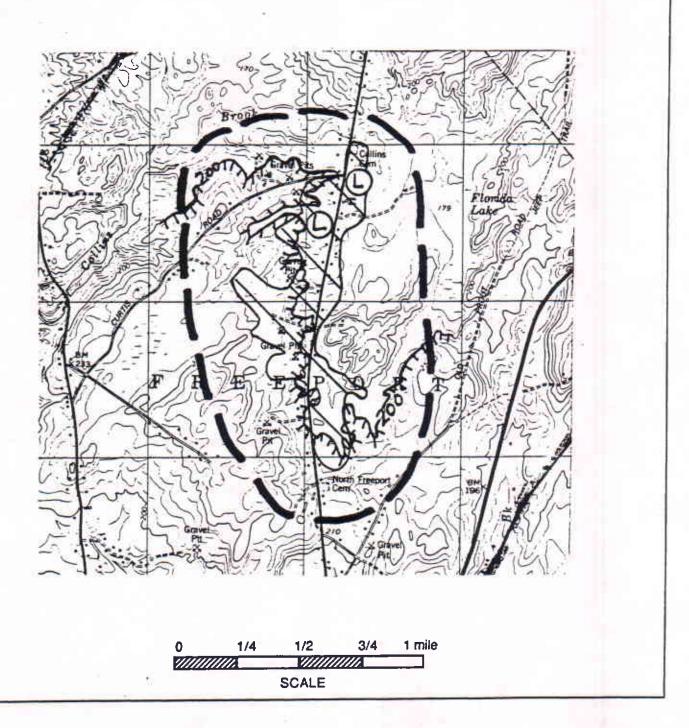


1986 Code: RIIFP03 Name: Burnett Road County: Cumberland Town (s): Freeport Coastal Scenic Inventory Scenic Indicators Presence Results - Region I Views of Water: High ___ Medium _2 Low__ Potential Scenic Areas Open Areas: 11 Proposed for Field Verification Topography: Elevation Slope III High Shoreline Configuration: IV State Planning Office 184 State Street Special Scenic Features: Lighthouses Traditional Harbors Beach Augusta, Maine 04333 Rank: Medium-3 Total Indicators Present 289-3261

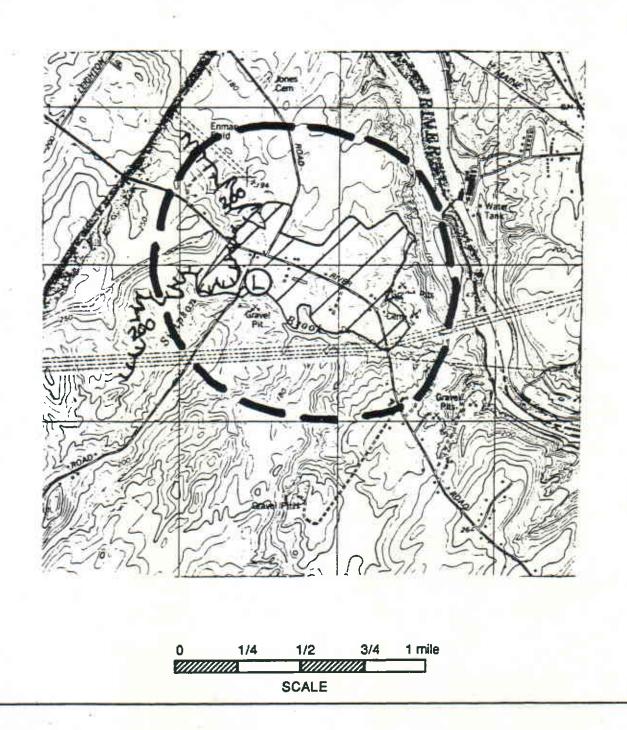


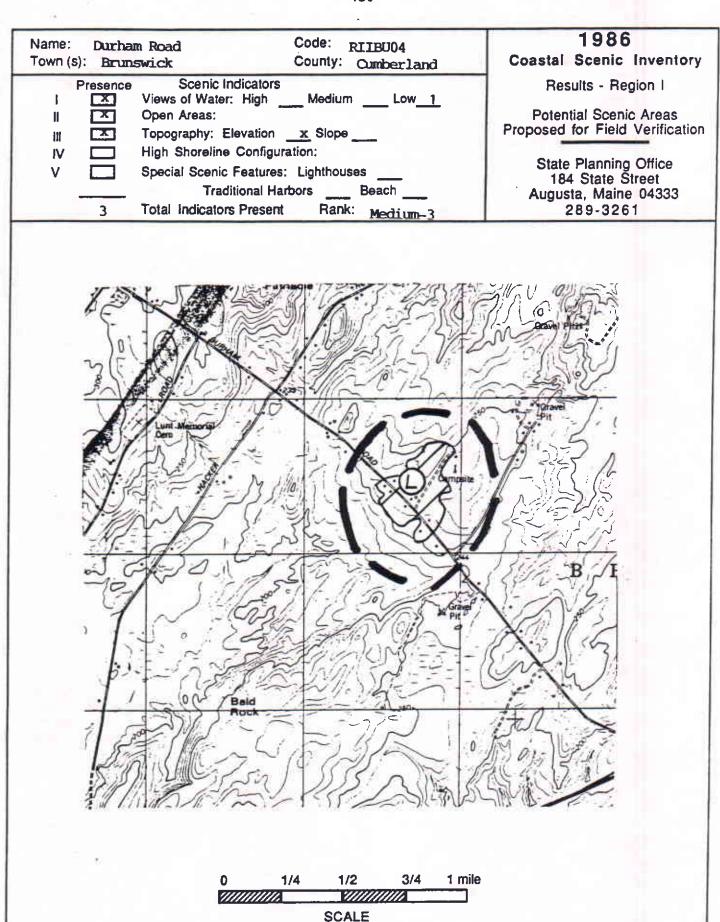


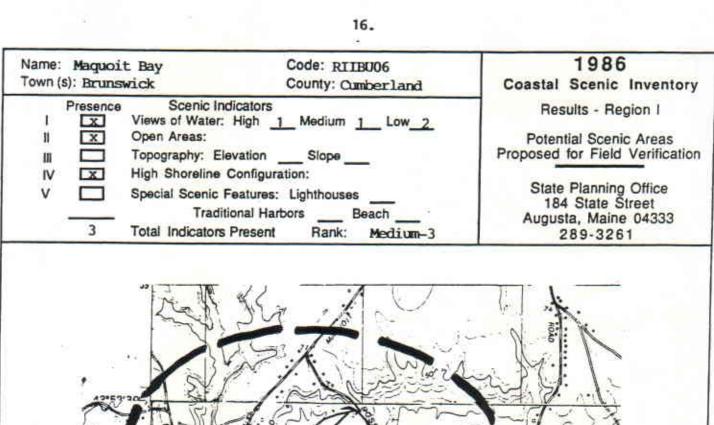


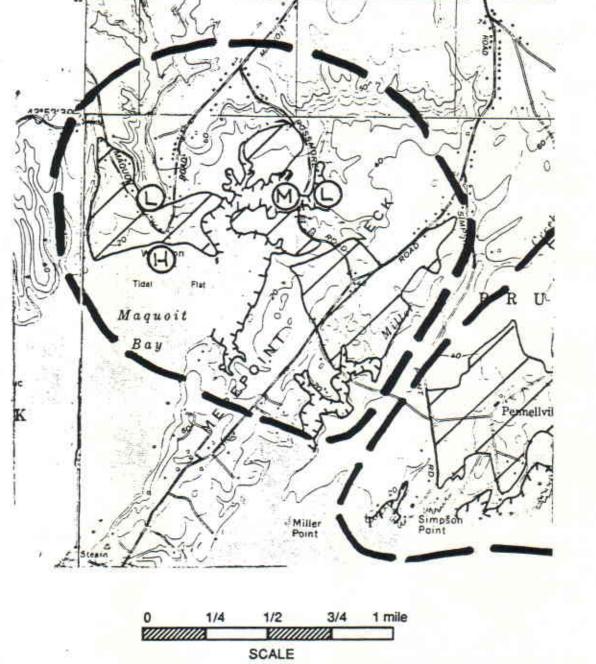


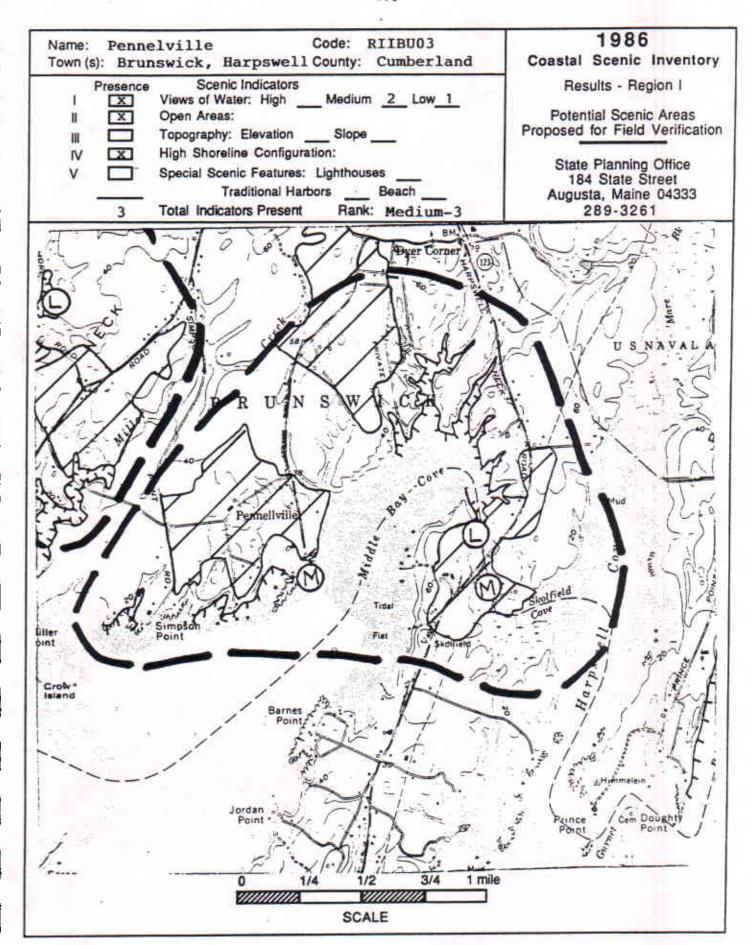
Name:	River 1	Road Code: RIIBU05	1986		
Town (s): Brun	swick County: Cumberland	Coastal Scenic Inventory		
1	Presence	Scenic Indicators Views of Water: High Medium Low 1	Results - Region I		
- 11	X	Open Areas:	Potential Scenic Areas		
IR	X	Topography: Elevation x Slope	Proposed for Field Verification		
IV		High Shoreline Configuration:	State Planning Office		
V		Special Scenic Features: Lighthouses Beach	State Planning Office 184 State Street Augusta, Maine 04333		
	3	Total Indicators Present Rank: Medium-3	289-3261		

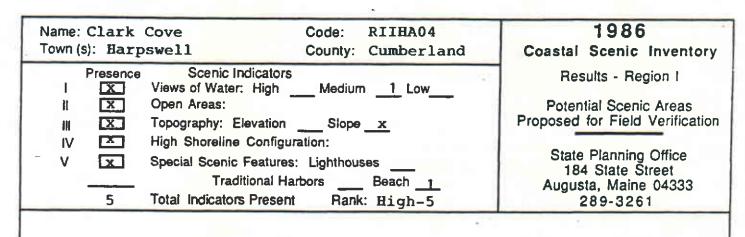


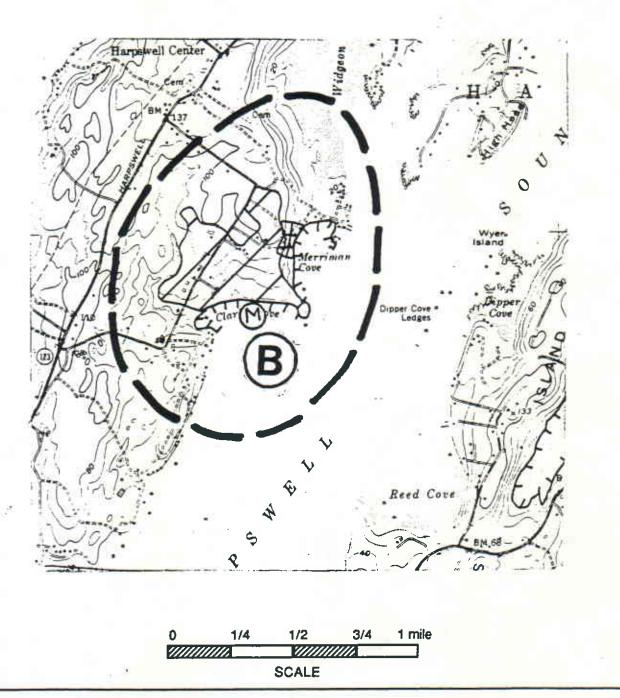


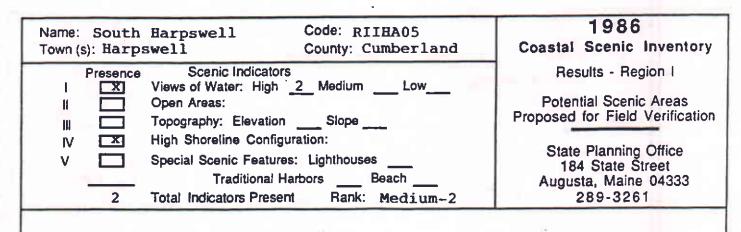


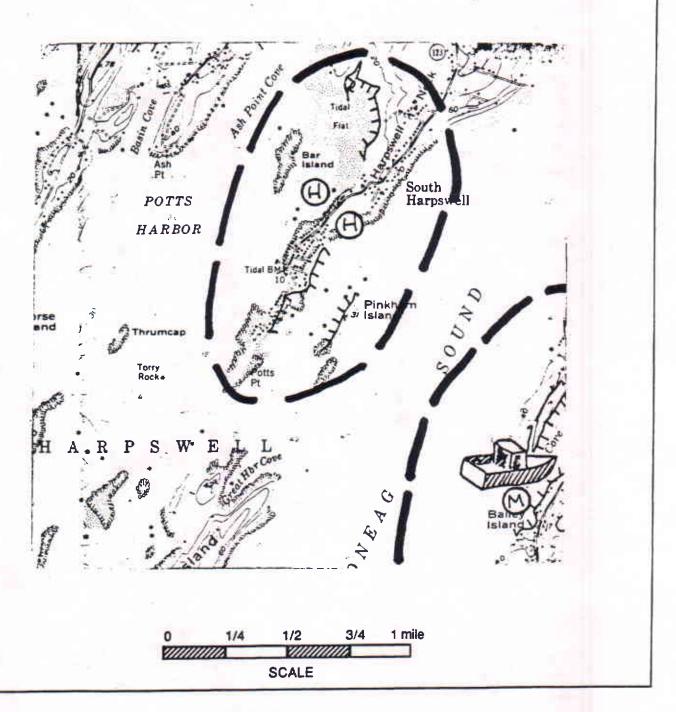


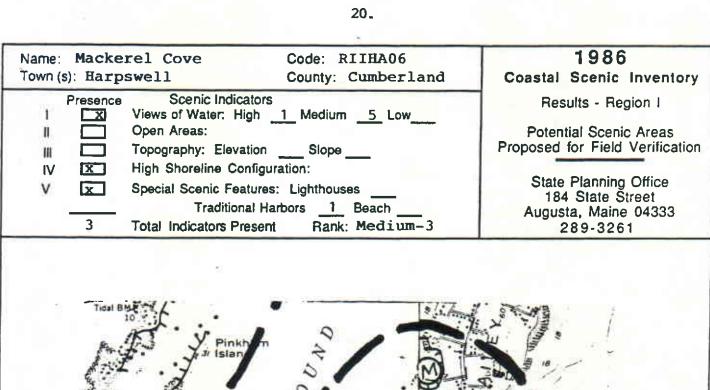


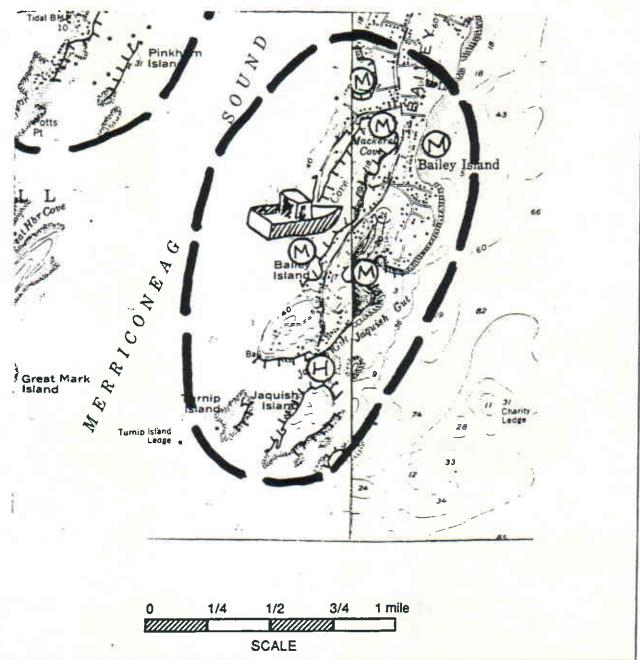




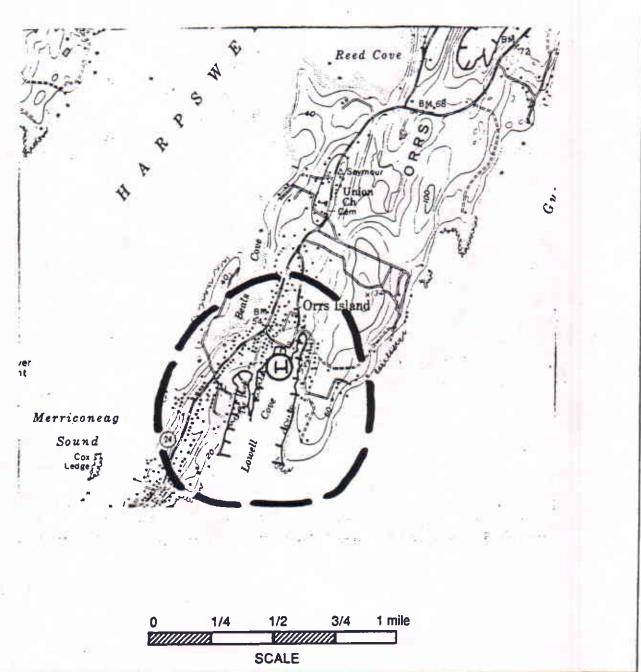


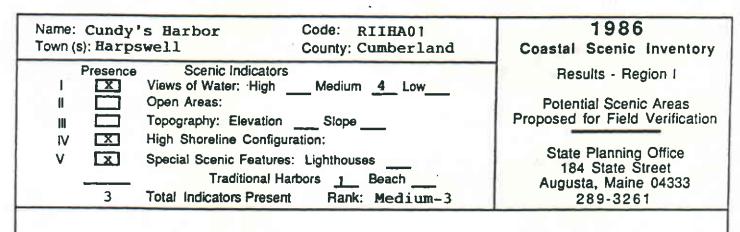


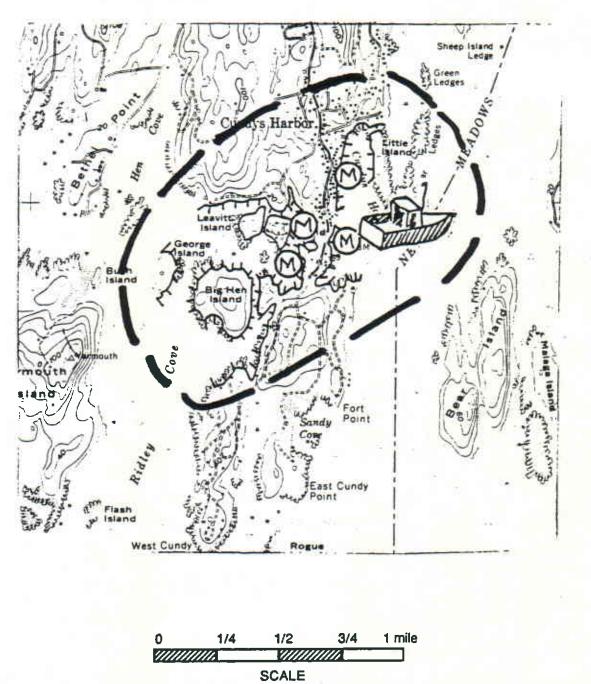


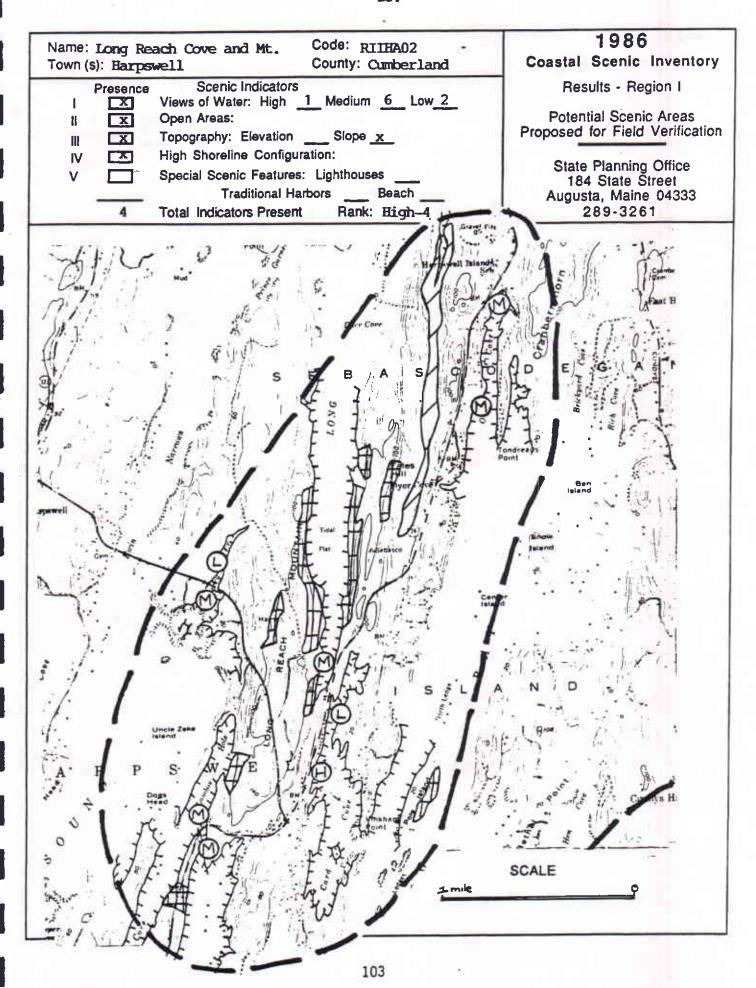


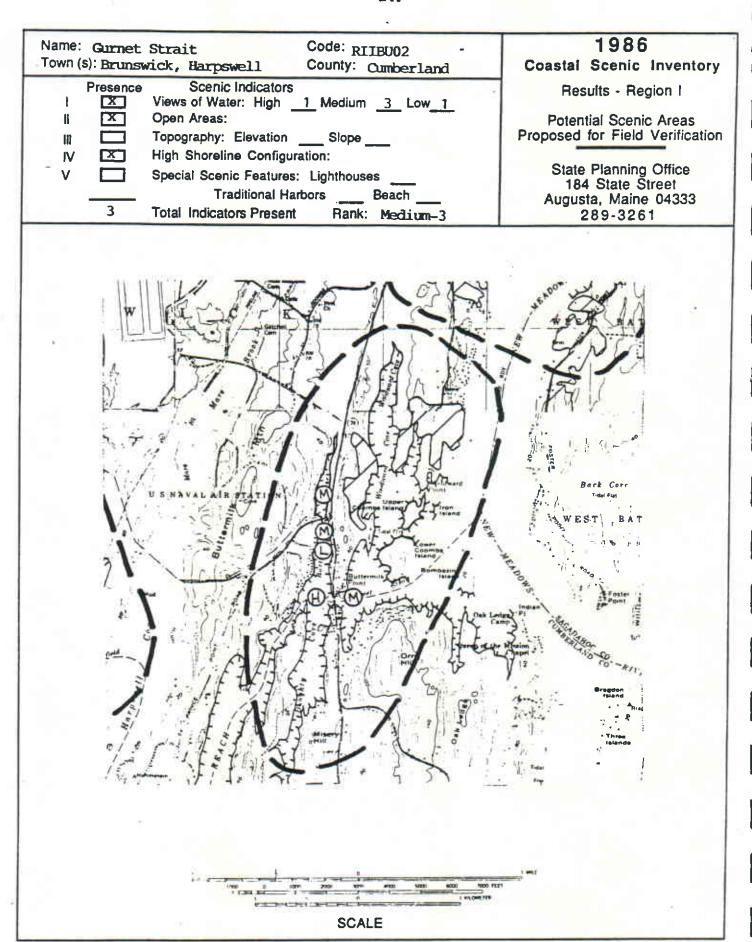
1986 Code: RIIHA03 Name: Lowell Cove Coastal Scenic Inventory County: Cumberland Town(s): Harpswell Scenic Indicators Results - Region I Presence Views of Water: High _1 Medium ___ Low_ Х Potential Scenic Areas Open Areas: Proposed for Field Verification Topography: Elevation ____ Slope _ 101 High Shoreline Configuration: IV State Planning Office 184 State Street Special Scenic Features: Lighthouses Traditional Harbors Beach Augusta, Maine 04333 289-3261 Total Indicators Present Rank: Medium-2





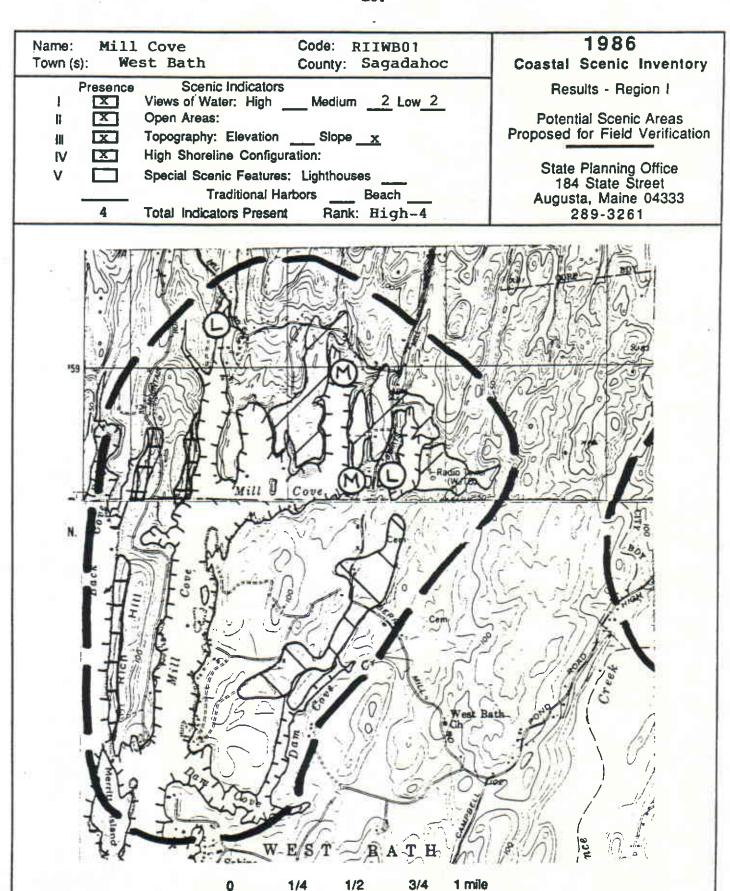




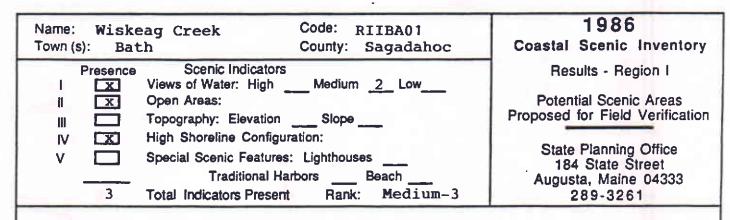


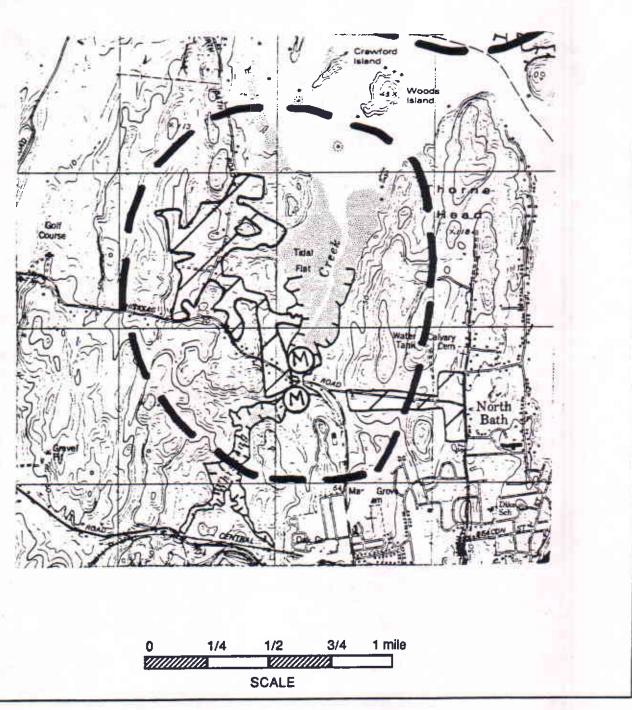
1986 Code: RIIBU01 Thomas Bay Name: County: Cumberland, Sagad. Coastal Scenic Inventory Town (s): Brunswick, W. Bath Scenic Indicators Presence Results - Region I Views of Water: High ___ Medium _1 Low_2 Open Areas: Potential Scenic Areas 11 Proposed for Field Verification Topography: Elevation ____ Slope _ High Shoreline Configuration: IV State Planning Office 184 State Street Special Scenic Features: Lighthouses Traditional Harbors Beach Augusta, Maine 04333 Total Indicators Present Rank: High-4 289-3261 Cooks Corner 1/2

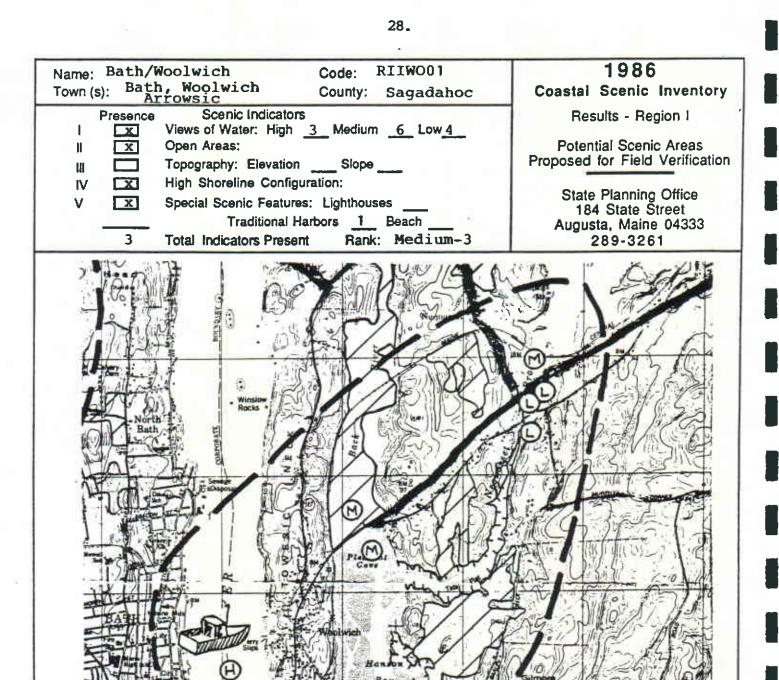
SCALE



SCALE

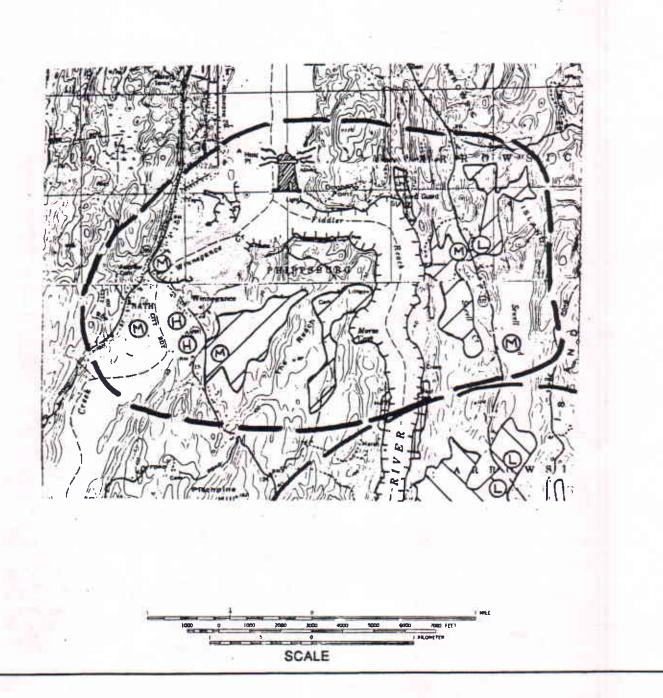


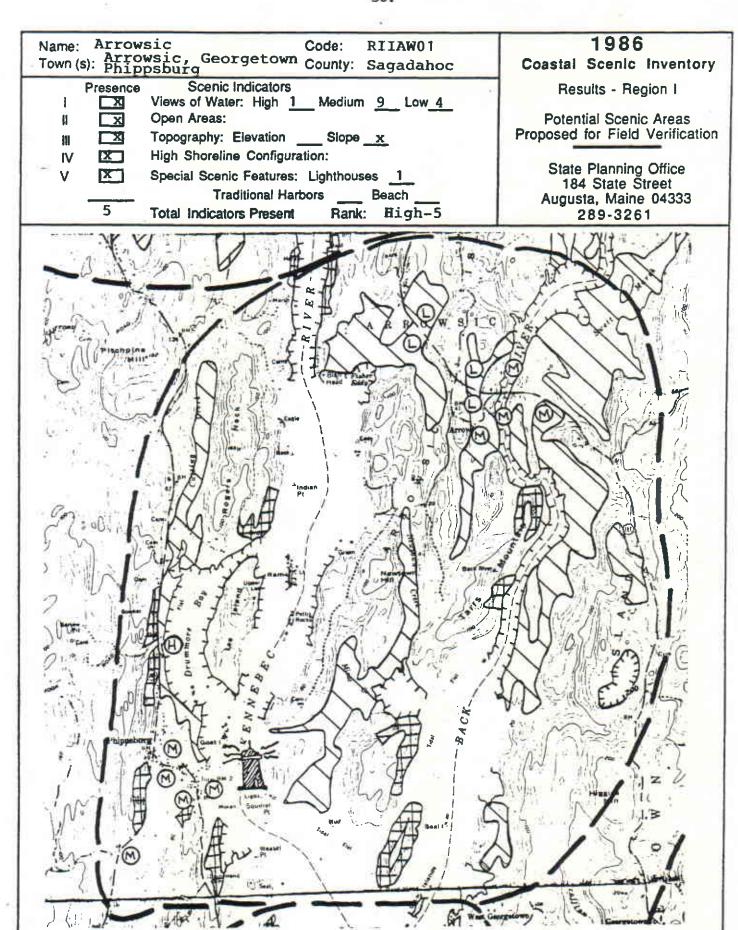




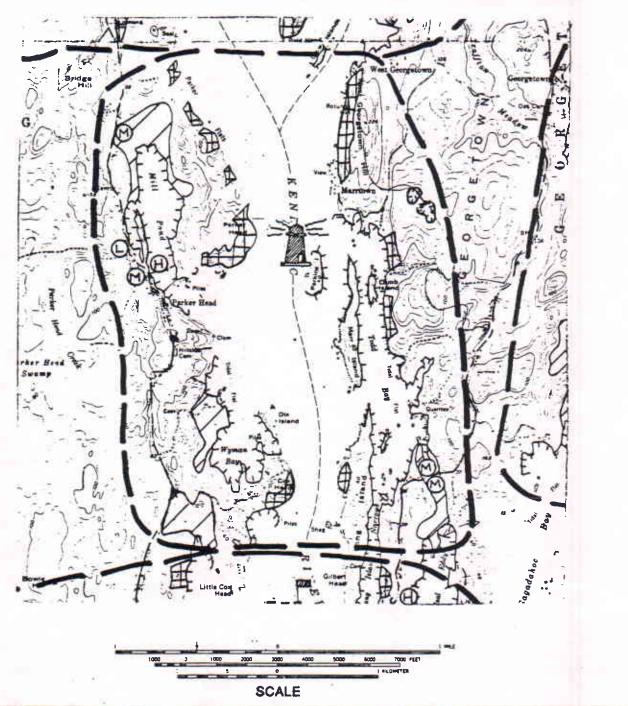
SCALE

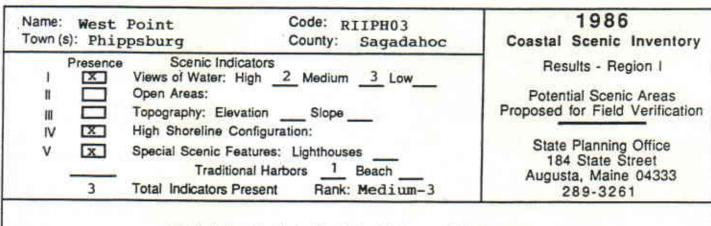
1986 Name: Doubling Pt./Winneganc@ode:
Town (s): Arrowsic, Bath County
Phippsburg RIIAW02 Coastal Scenic Inventory Sagadahoc Scenic Indicators Presence Results - Region I Views of Water: High 2 Medium 5 Low 1 X Open Areas: Potential Scenic Areas \parallel X Proposed for Field Verification Topography: Elevation _ _ Slope _ x X H X High Shoreline Configuration: IV State Planning Office 184 State Street Special Scenic Features: Lighthouses 1 Beach Traditional Harbors Augusta, Maine 04333 5 Total Indicators Present High-5 Rank: 289-3261

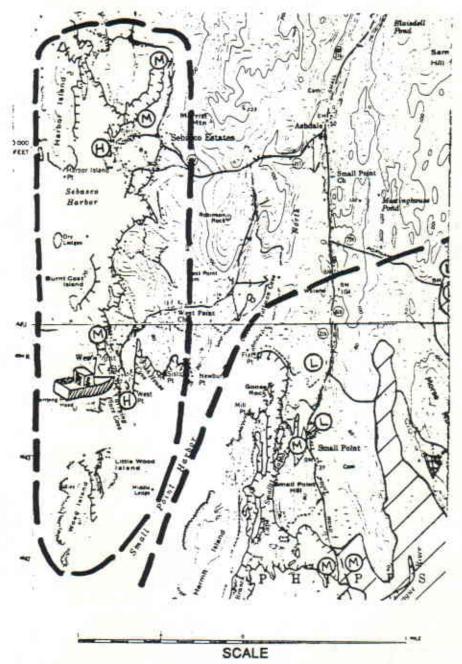


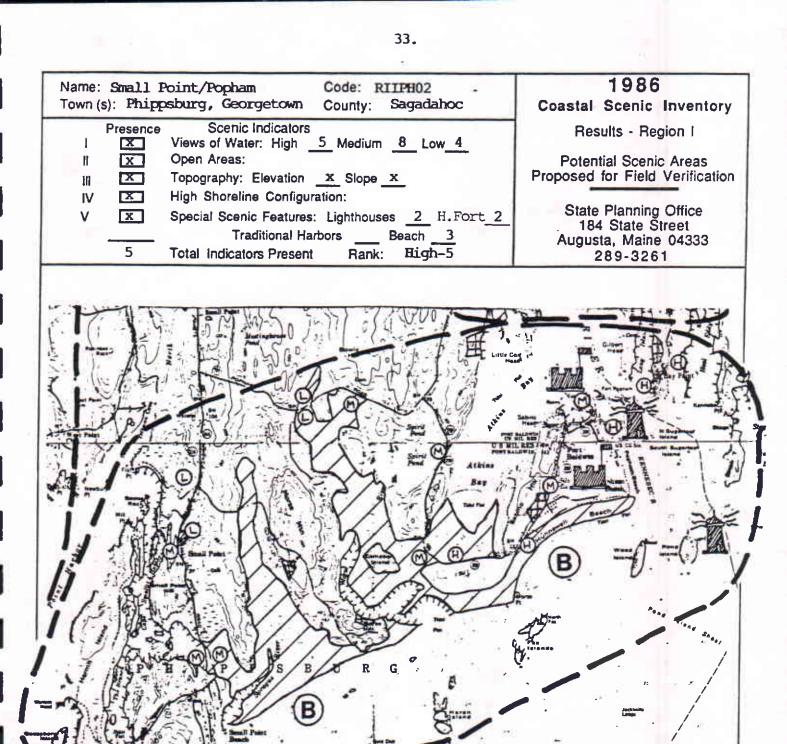


1986 Name: Parker Head/Marrtown Code: RIIPH04 Town (s): Phippsburg, GeorgetownCounty: Sagadahoc Coastal Scenic Inventory Presence Scenic Indicators Results - Region I Views of Water: High 1 Medium 4 Low 1 Open Areas: Potential Scenic Areas Proposed for Field Verification Topography: Elevation x Slope x X 111 N High Shoreline Configuration: State Planning Office 184 State Street Augusta, Maine 04333 Special Scenic Features: Lighthouses 1 Traditional Harbors ____ Beach Rank: High-5 Total Indicators Present 289-3261

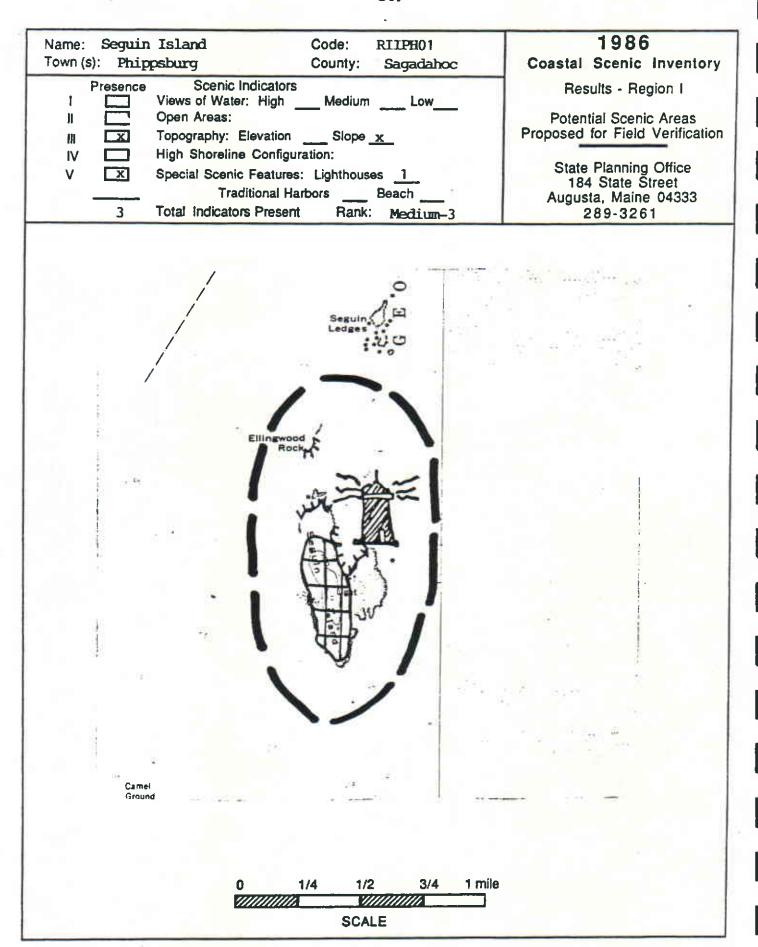


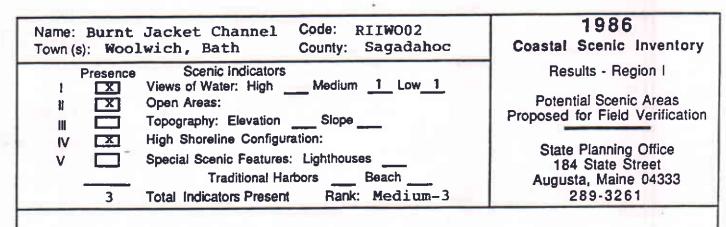


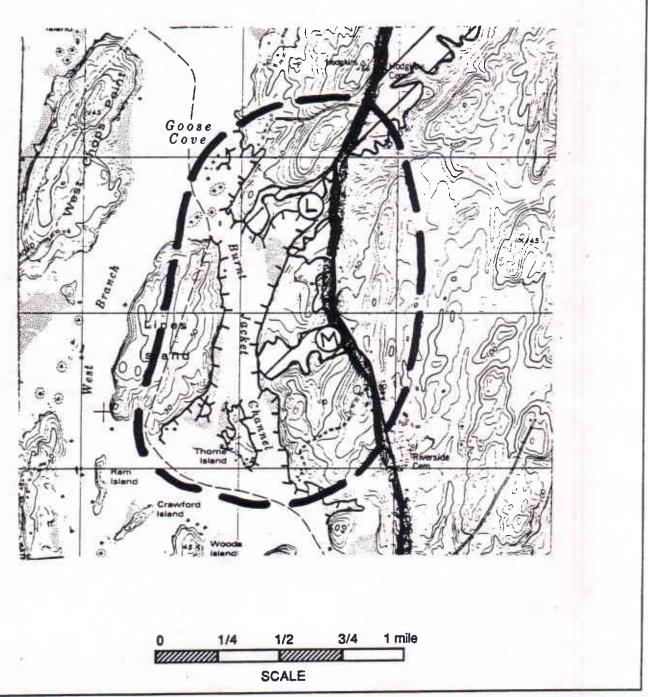


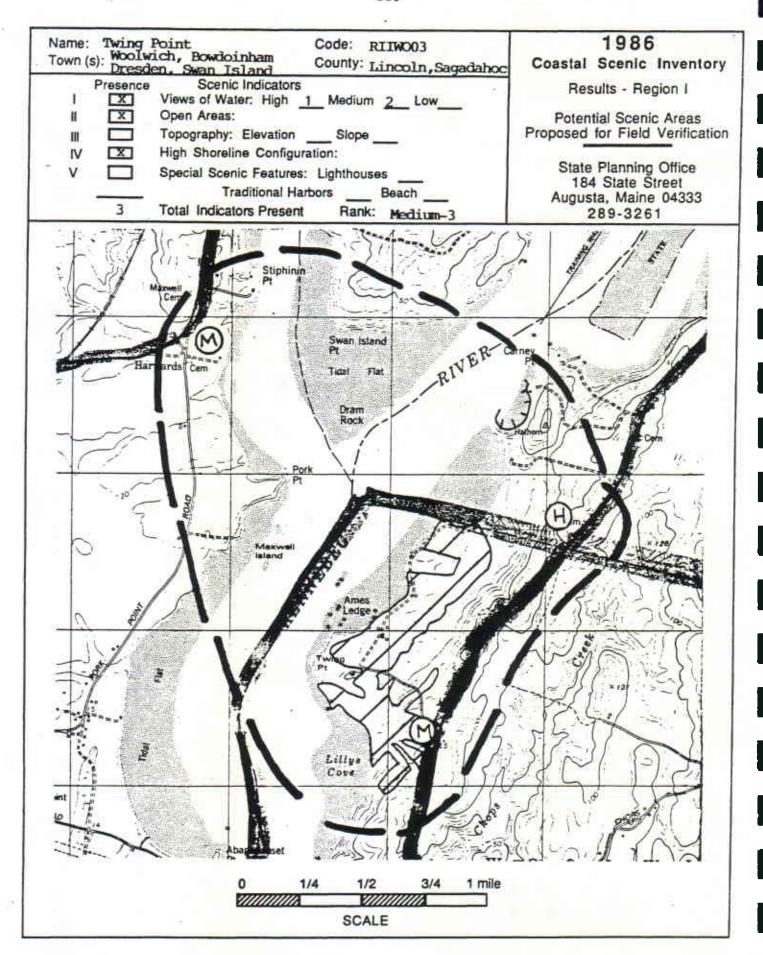


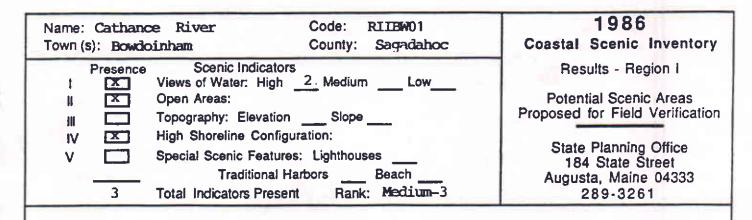
SCALE

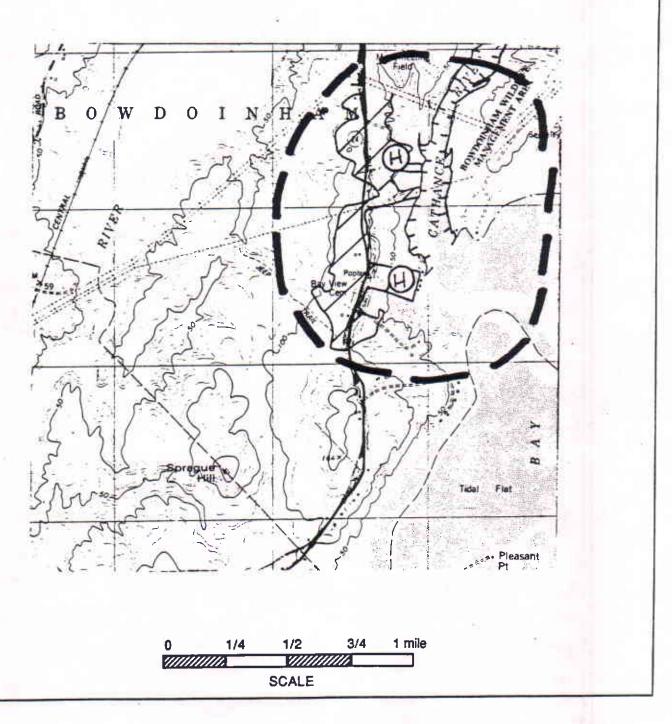


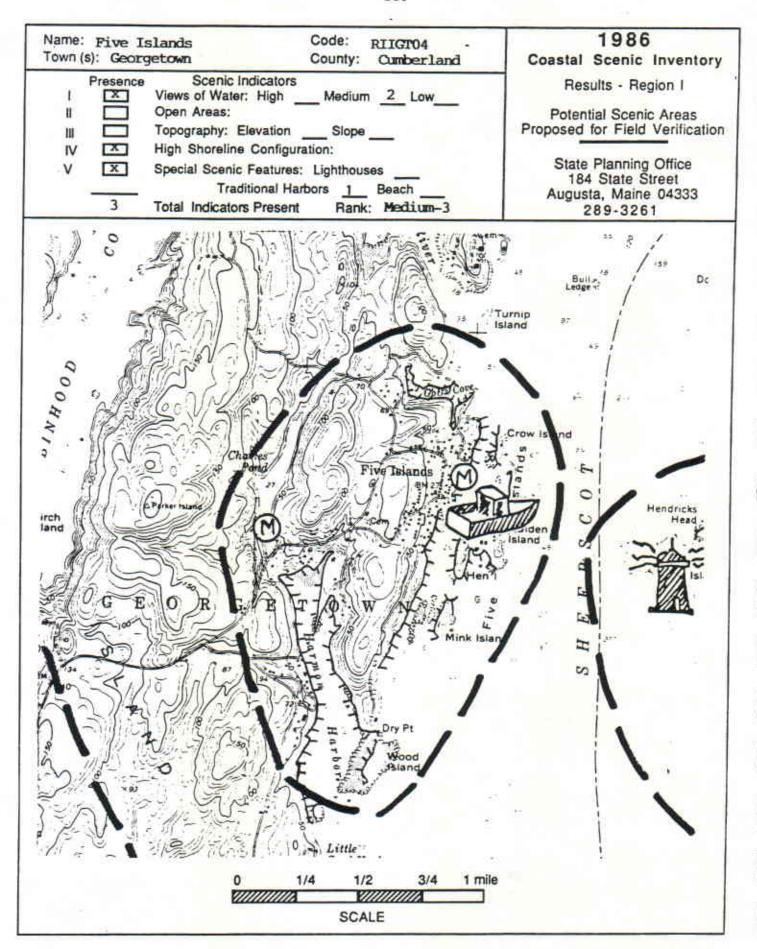


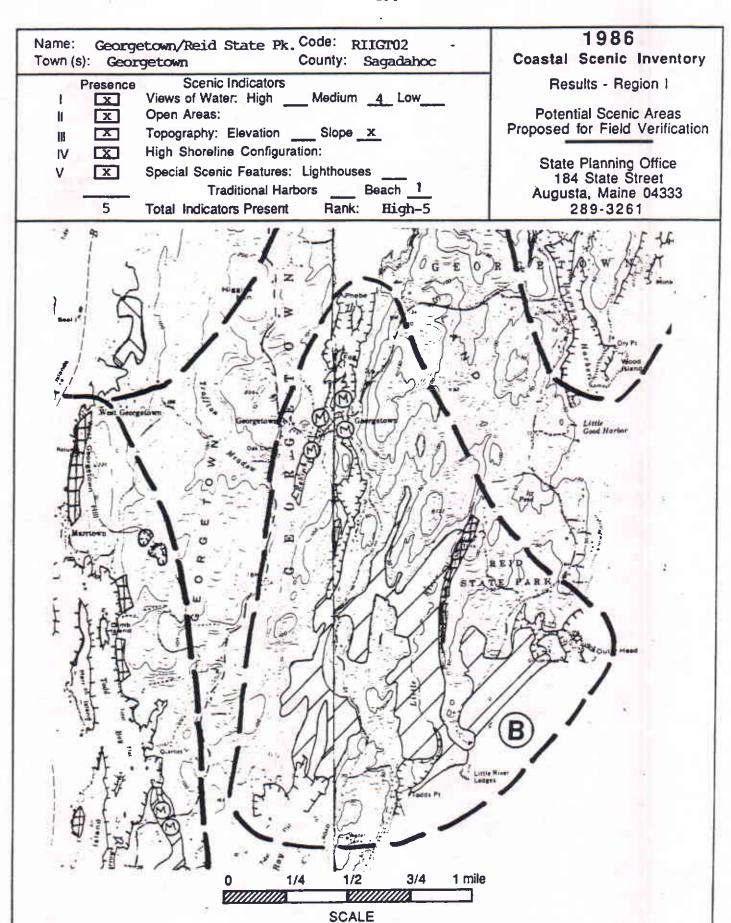


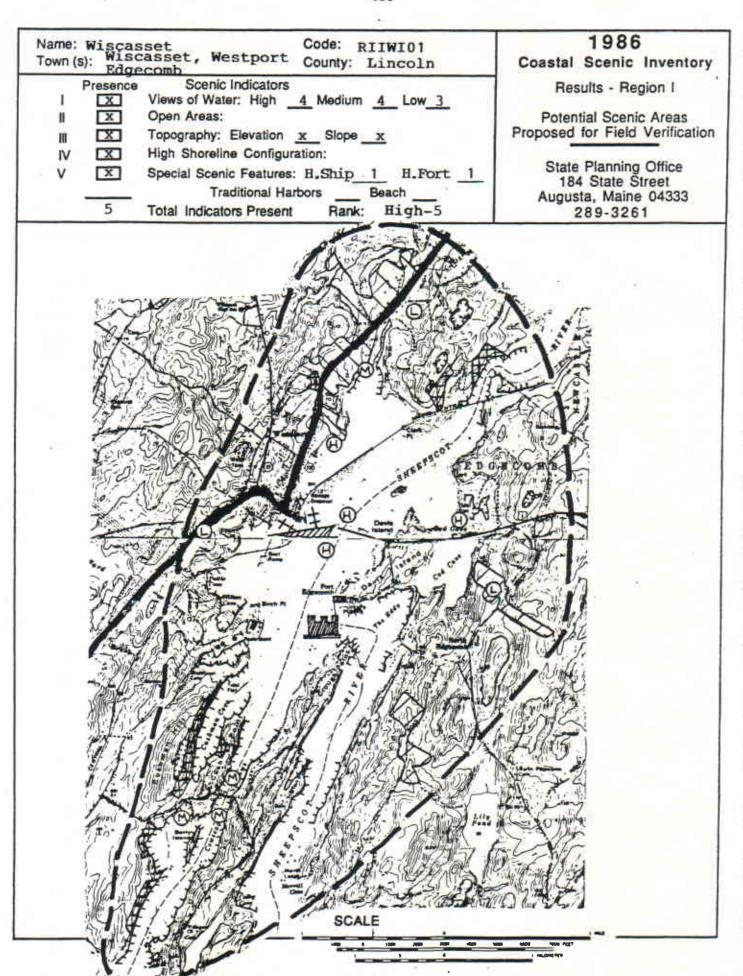




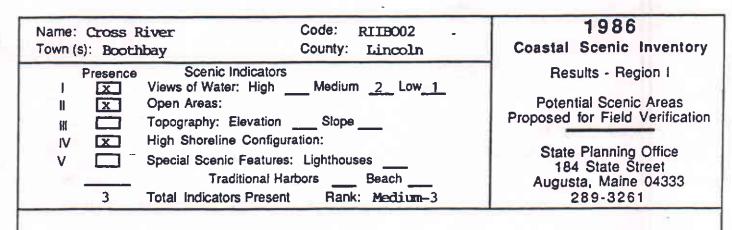


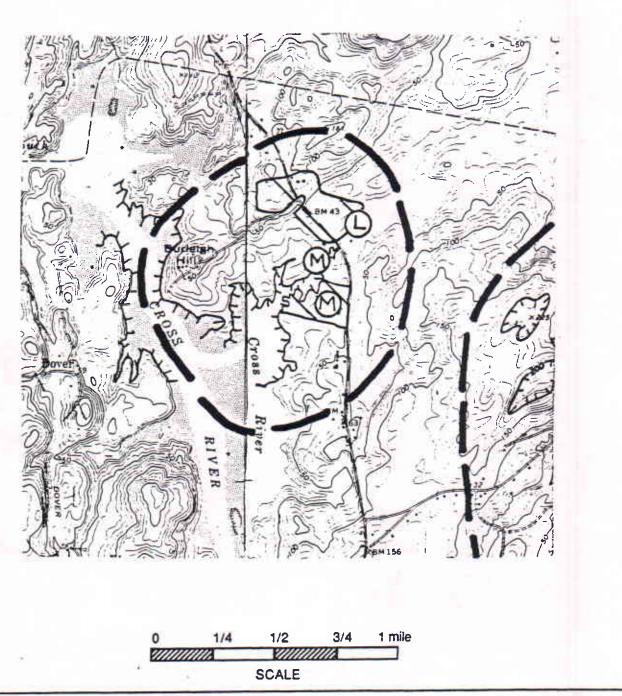


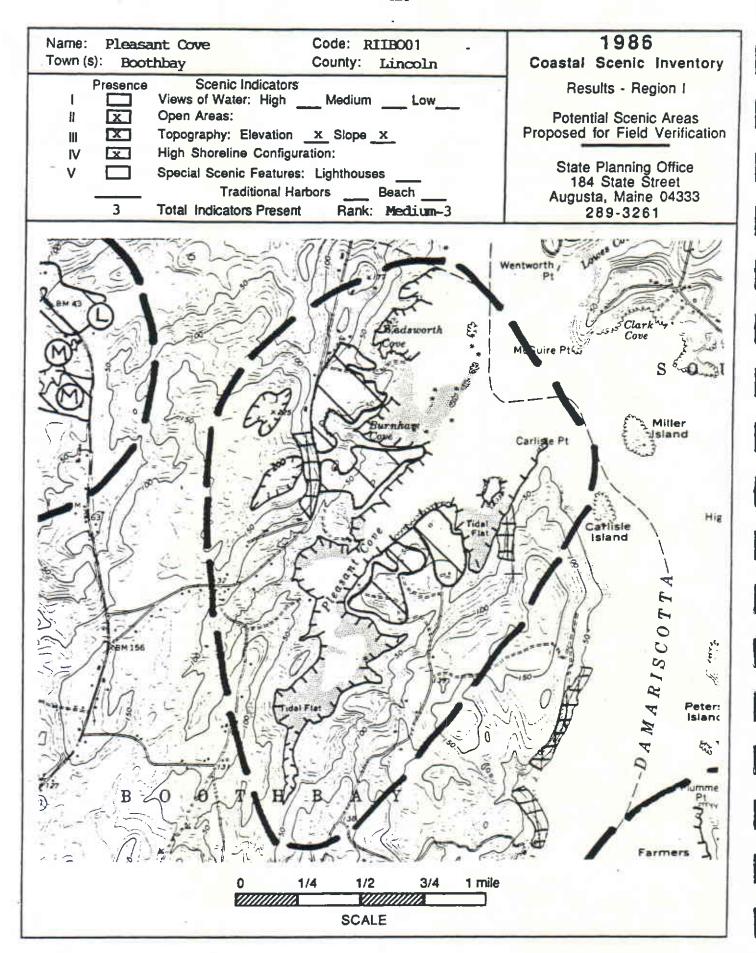




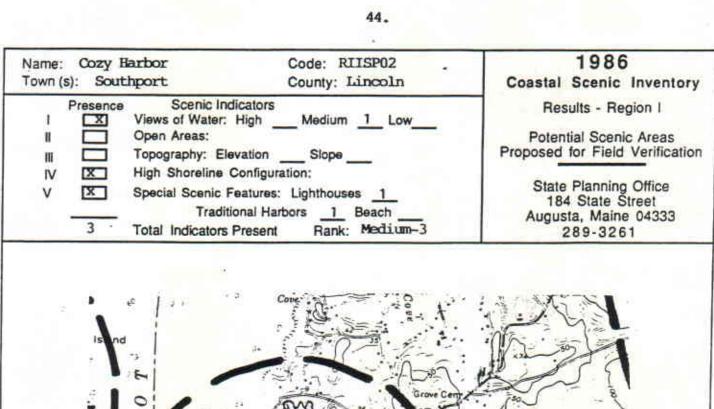
120

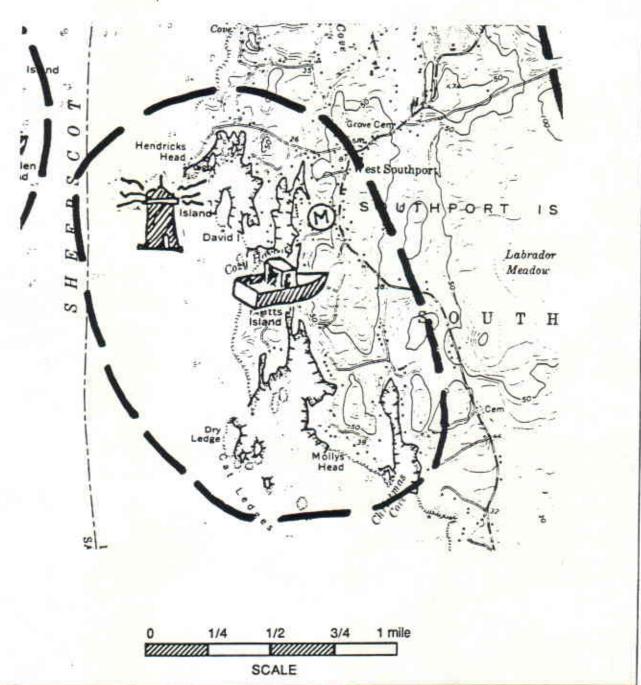


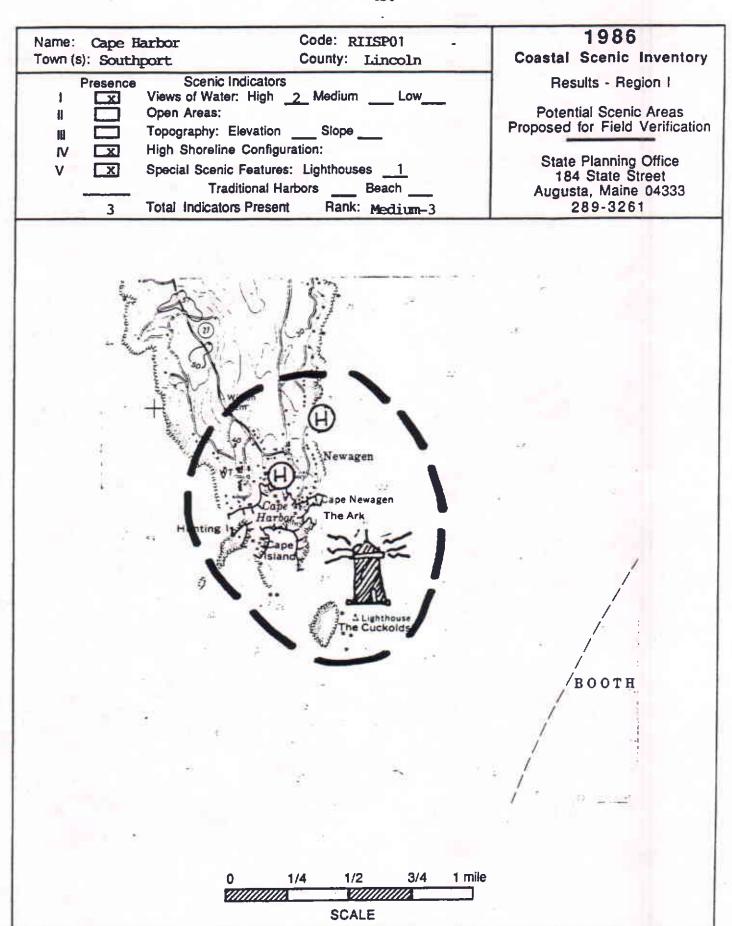


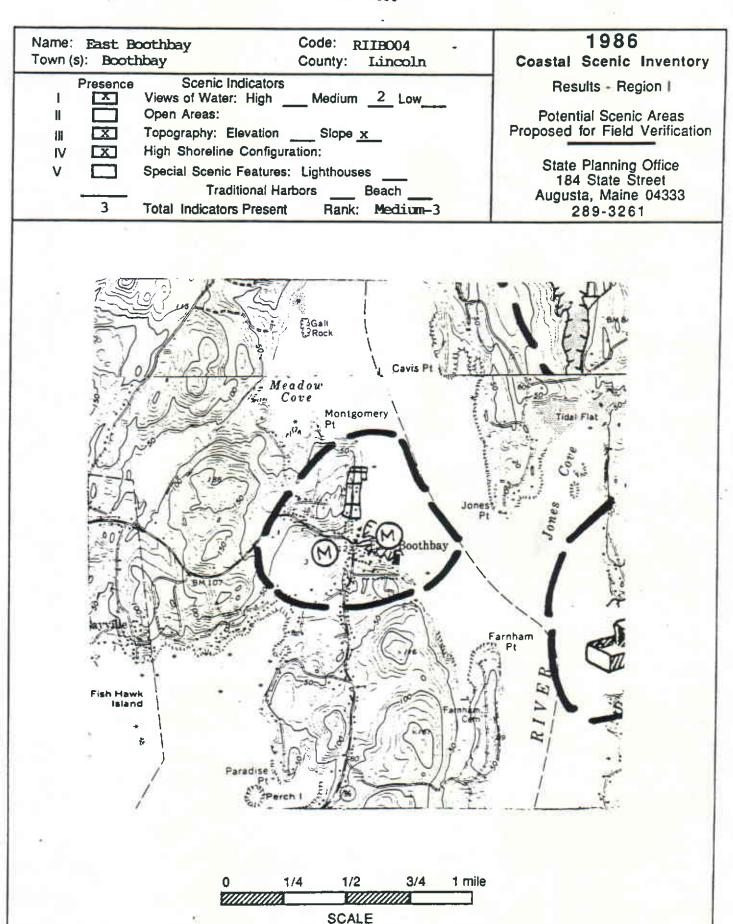


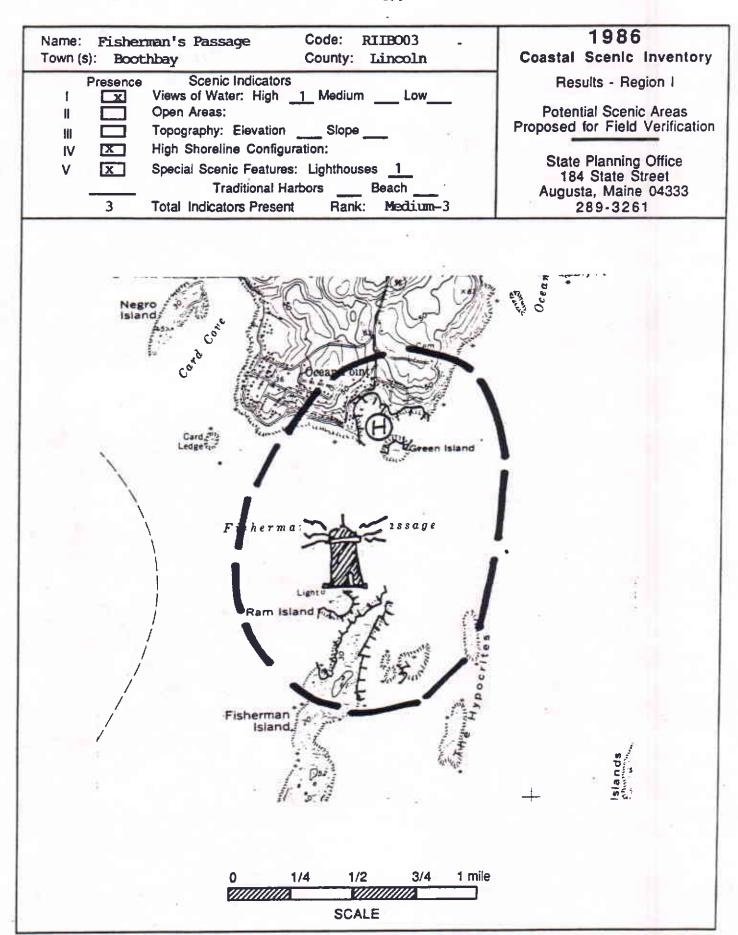
1986 Code: RIIBH01 Name: Boothbay Harbor Coastal Scenic Inventory Town (s): Southport, Boothbay Har. County: Lincoln Scenic Indicators Results - Region I Presence Views of Water: High: 1 Medium 9 Low 1 Open Areas: Potential Scenic Areas II Proposed for Field Verification Topography: Elevation ____ Slope _x 111 High Shoreline Configuration: IV State Planning Office X Special Scenic Features: Lighthouses 1 H.Ship 1 184 State Street Traditional Harbors 1 Beach Augusta, Maine 04333 Rank: High-4 **Total Indicators Present** 289-3261 1 mile 1/2 3/4 1/4 SCALE

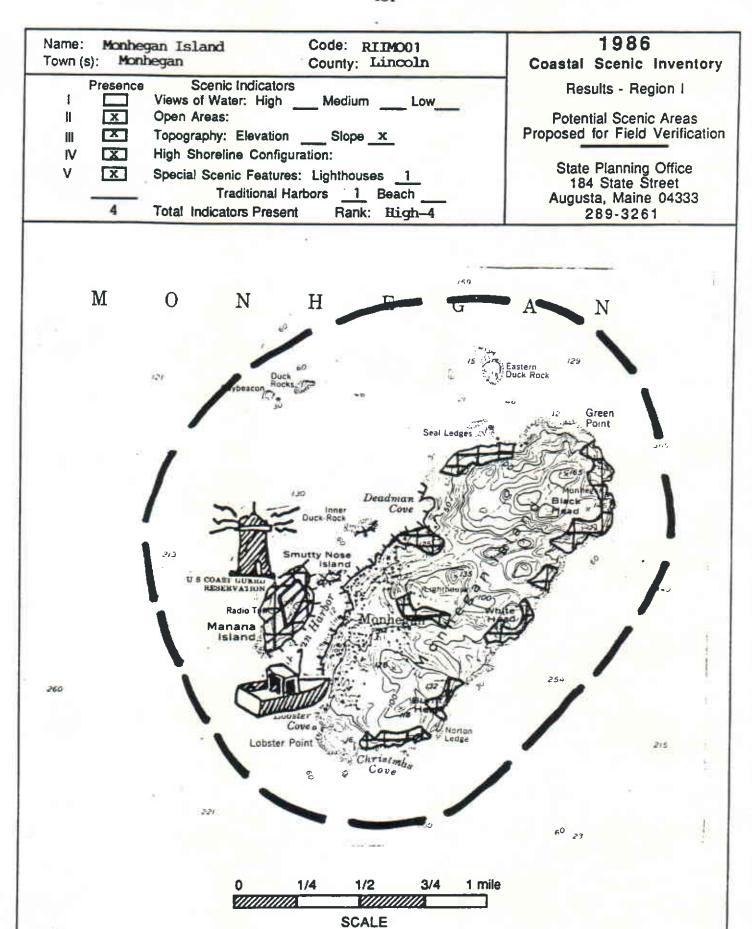


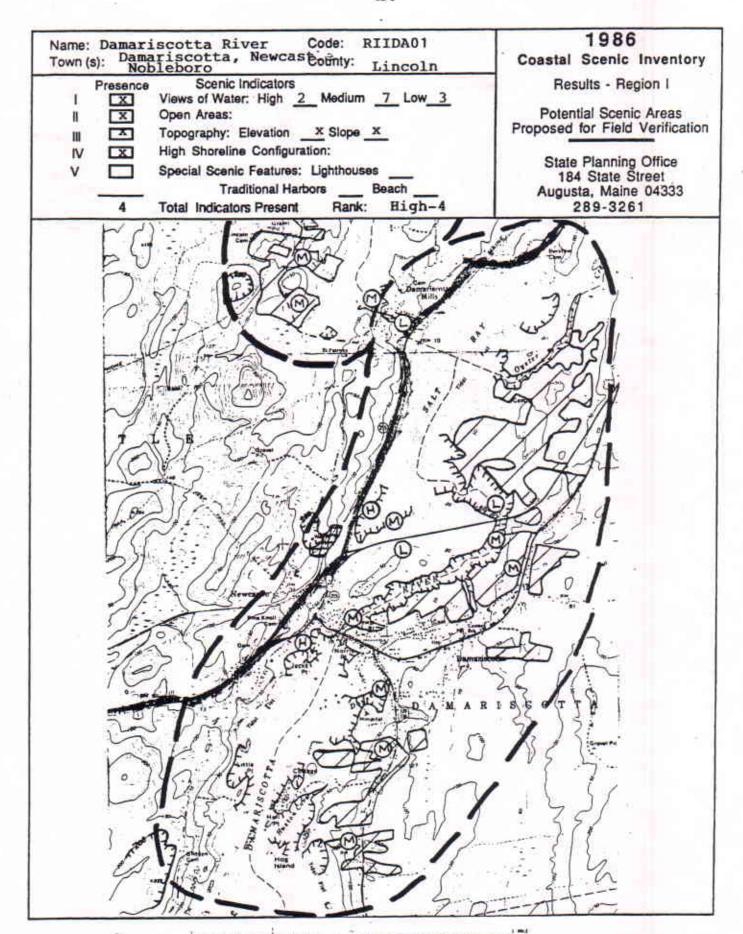




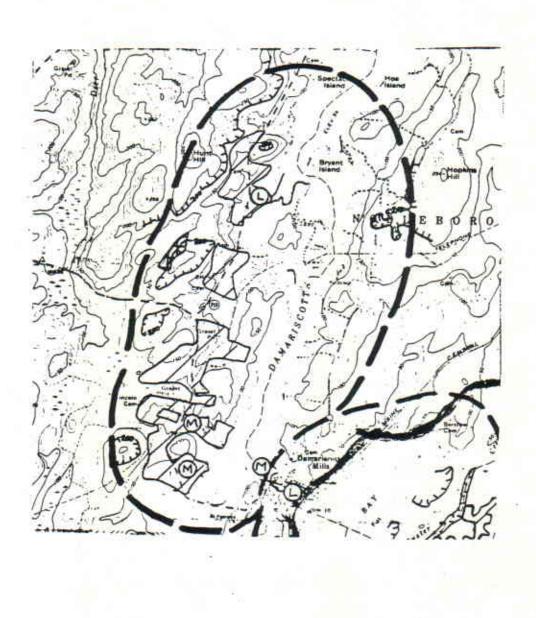


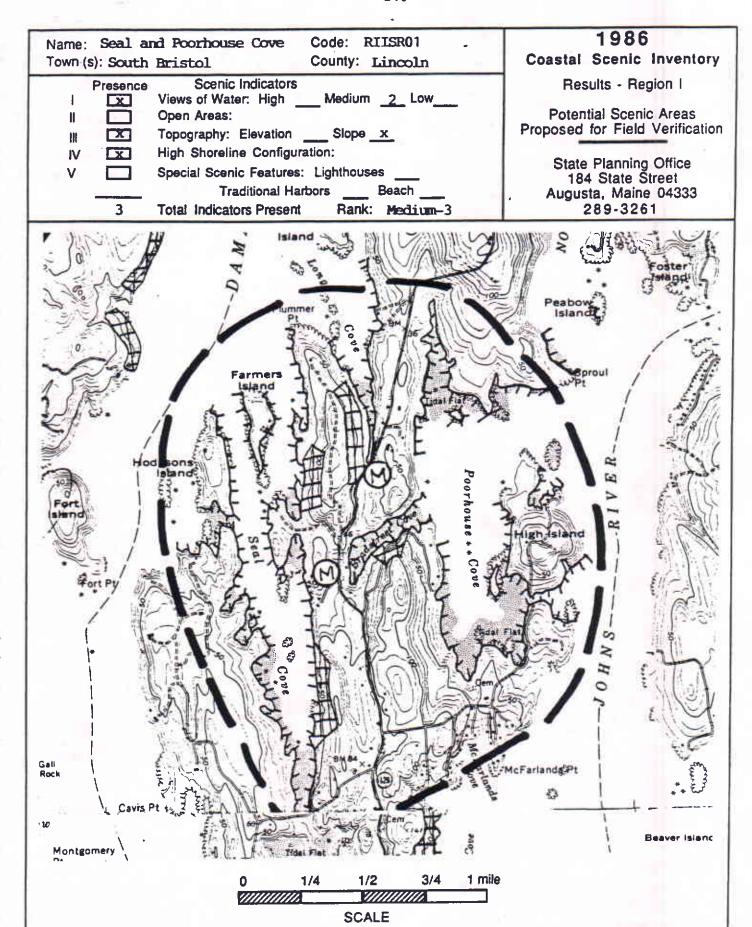


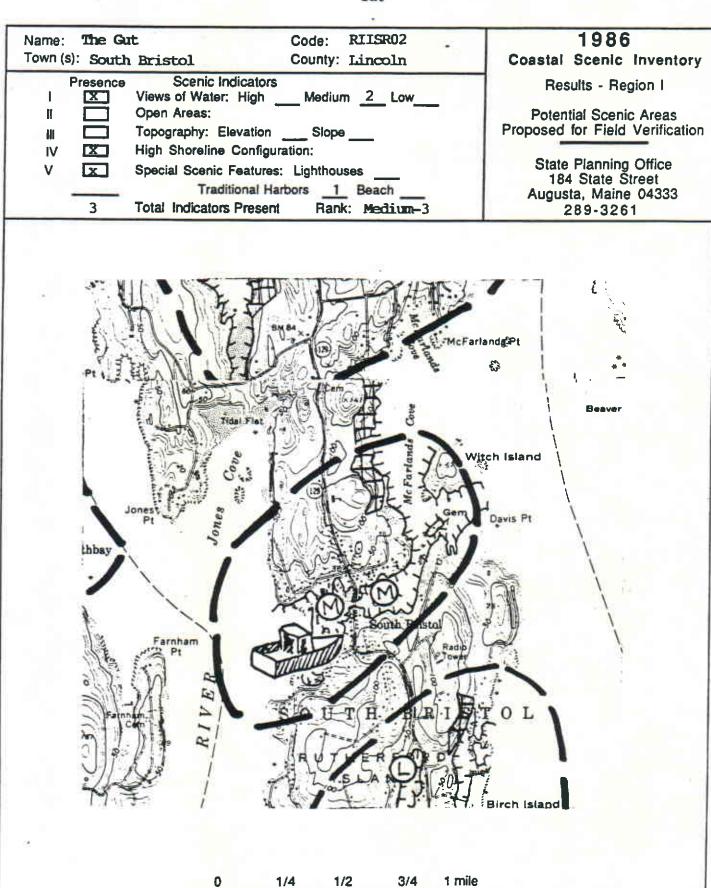




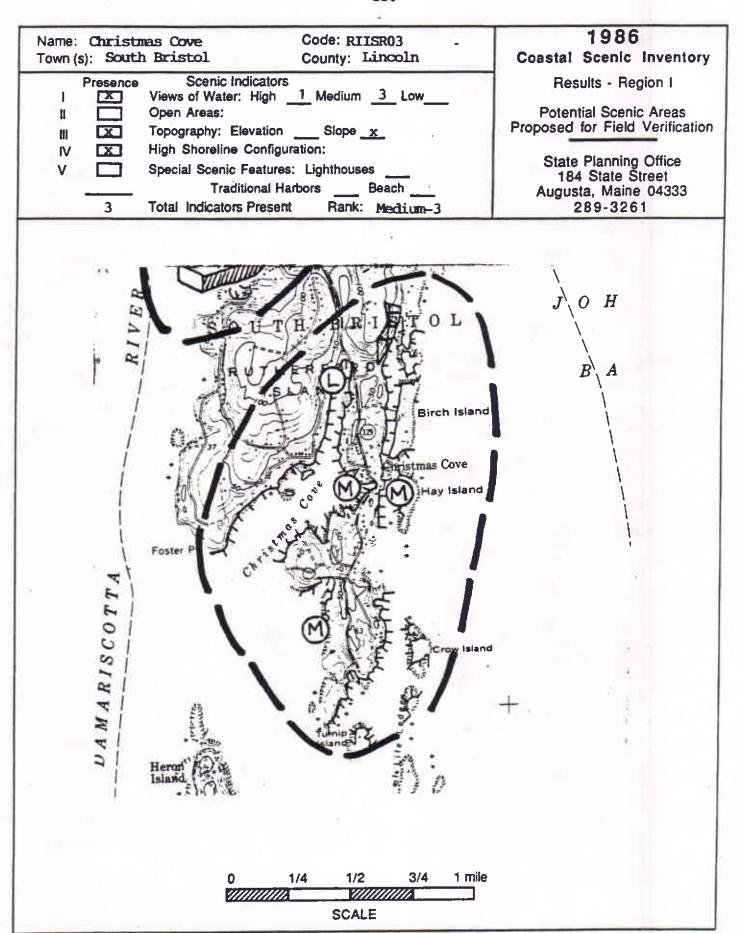
Name: Damariscotta Lake Code: RIINE01 .	1986
Town (s): Newcastle, Nobleboro County: Lincoln	Coastal Scenic Inventory
Presence Scenic Indicators Views of Water: High Medium _3 Low	Results - Region I
II X Open Areas:	Potential Scenic Areas
Topography: Elevation _x Slope _x High Shoreline Configuration:	Proposed for Field Verification
V Special Scenic Features: Lighthouses	State Planning Office 184 State Street Augusta, Maine 04333
3 Total Indicators Present Rank: Medium-3	289-3261

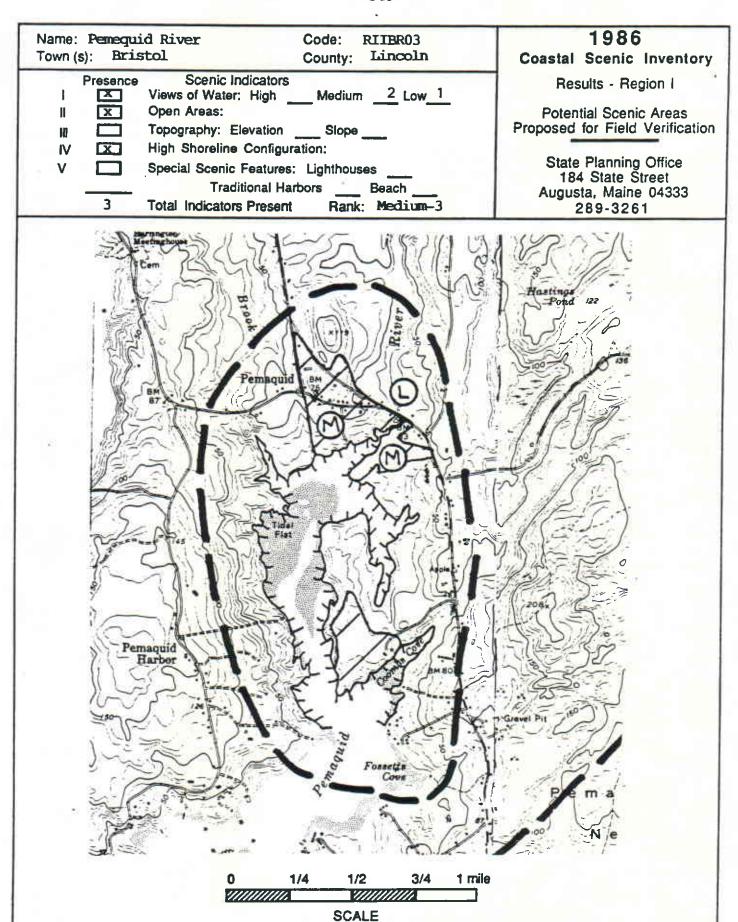






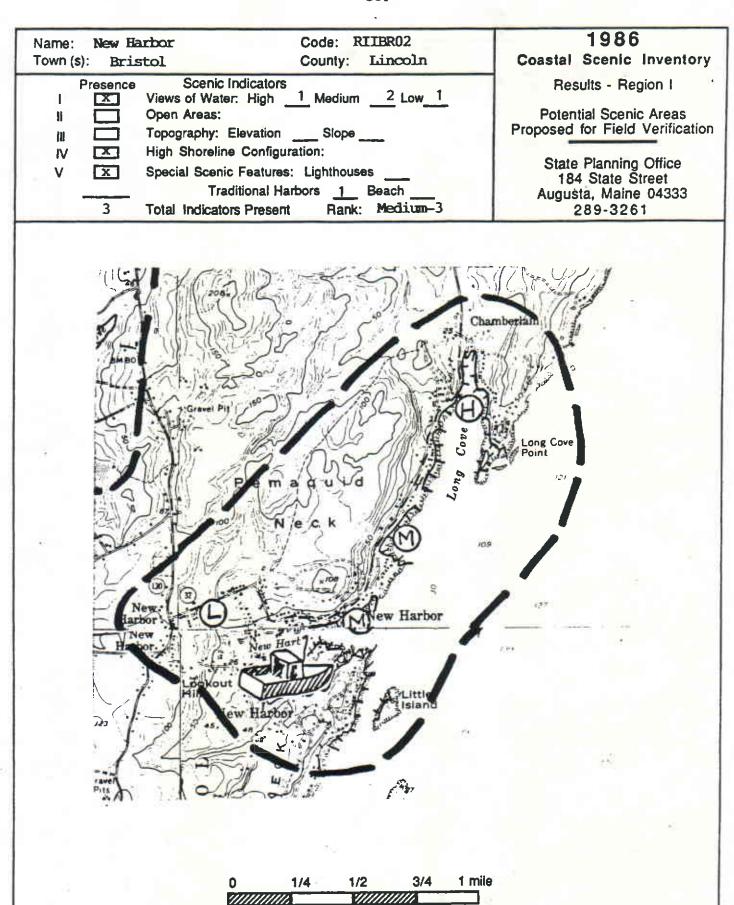
SCALE



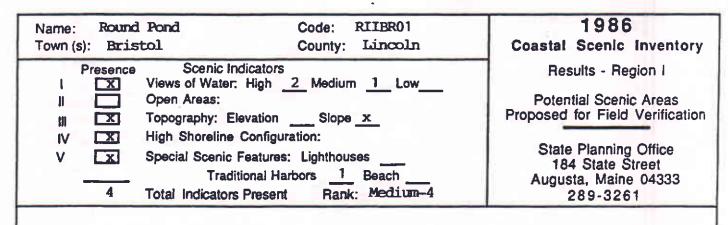


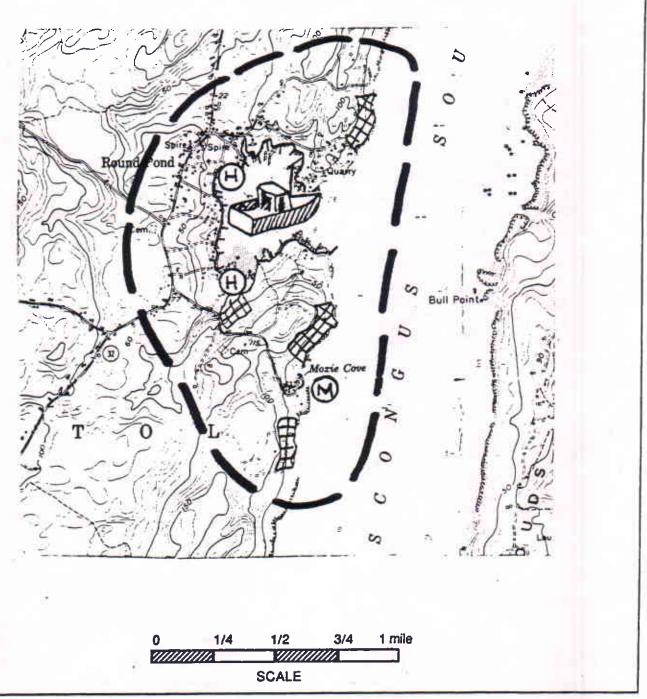
55. 1986 Code: RIIBRO4 Name: Pemaquid Point Town (s): Bristol County: Lincoln Coastal Scenic Inventory Scenic Indicators Results - Region I Presence X Views of Water: High ___ Medium ___ Low_ Open Areas: Potential Scenic Areas Proposed for Field Verification Topography: Elevation ____ Slope _ High Shoreline Configuration: IV State Planning Office X Special Scenic Features: Lighthouses 1 184 State Street Traditional Harbors Beach Augusta, Maine 04333 3 Total Indicators Present Rank: Medium-3 289-3261 Pemaquid Point Lighthouse

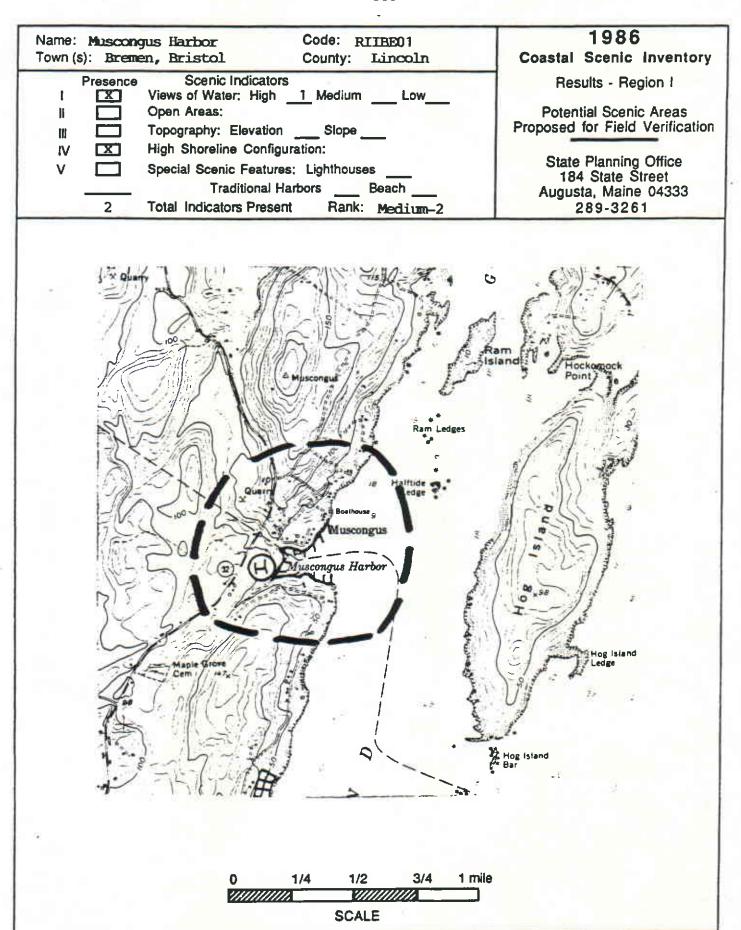
> 0 1/4 1/2 3/4 1 mile SCALE

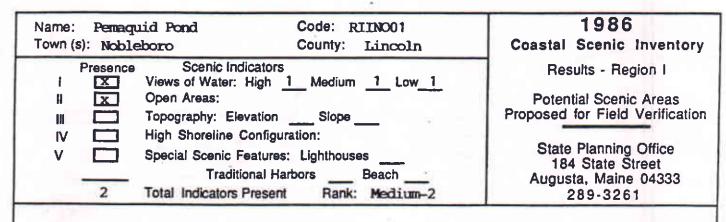


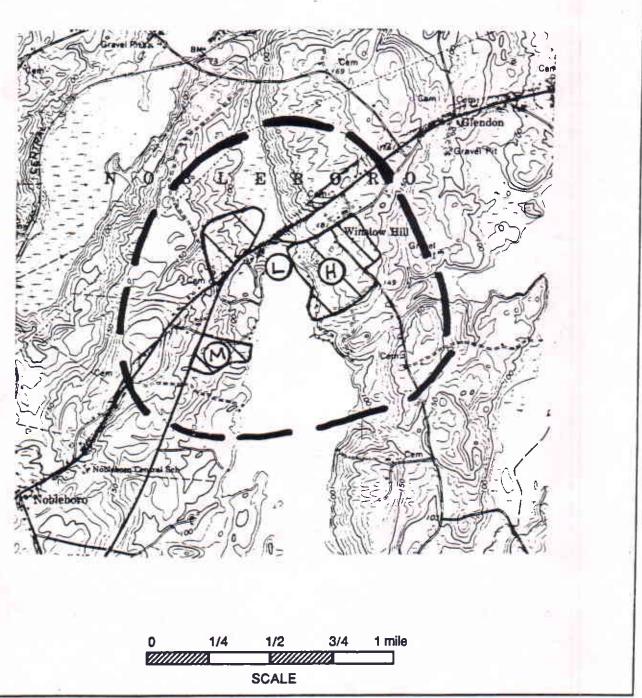
SCALE

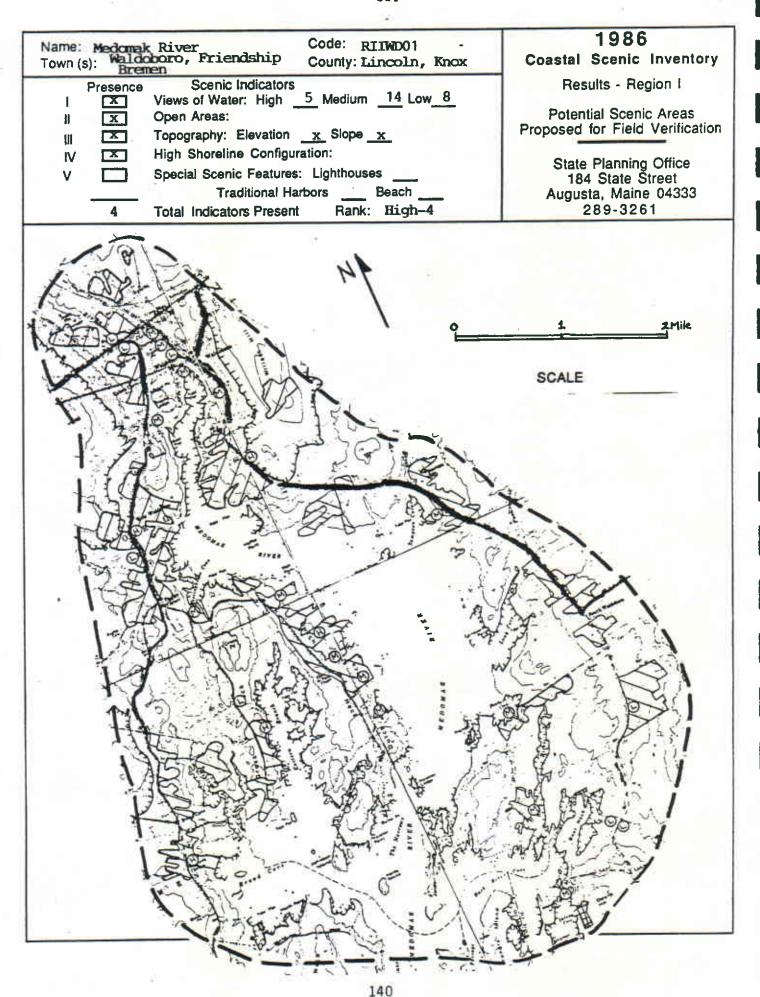


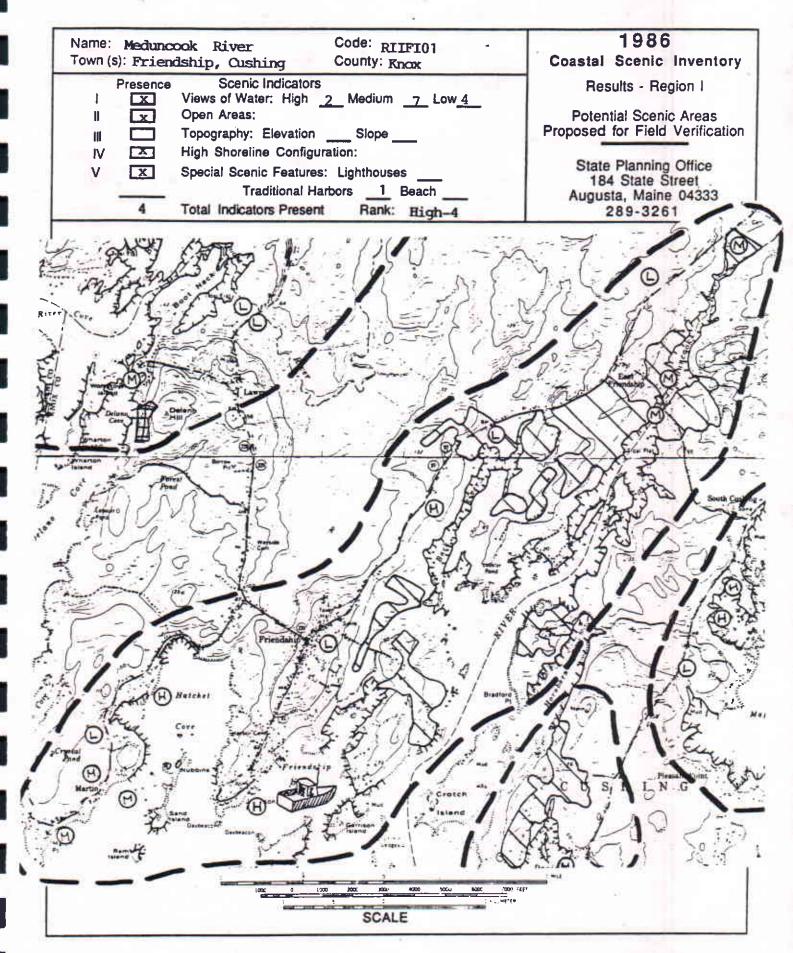




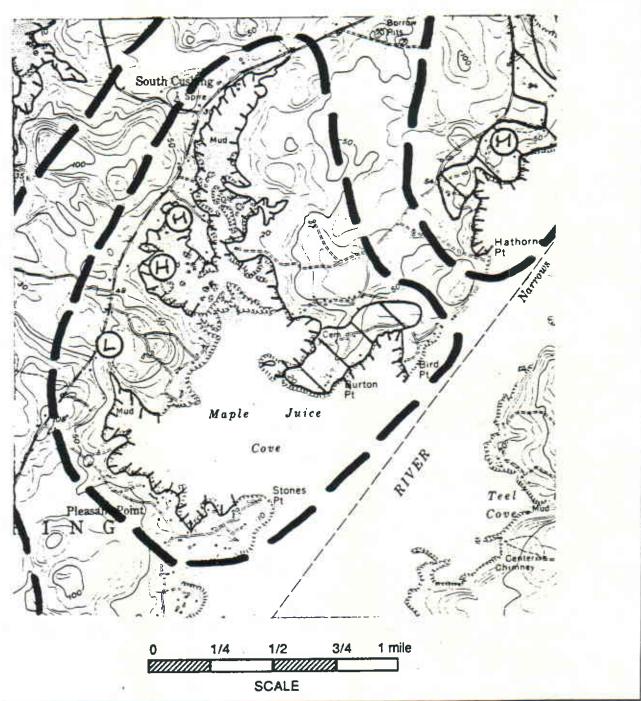




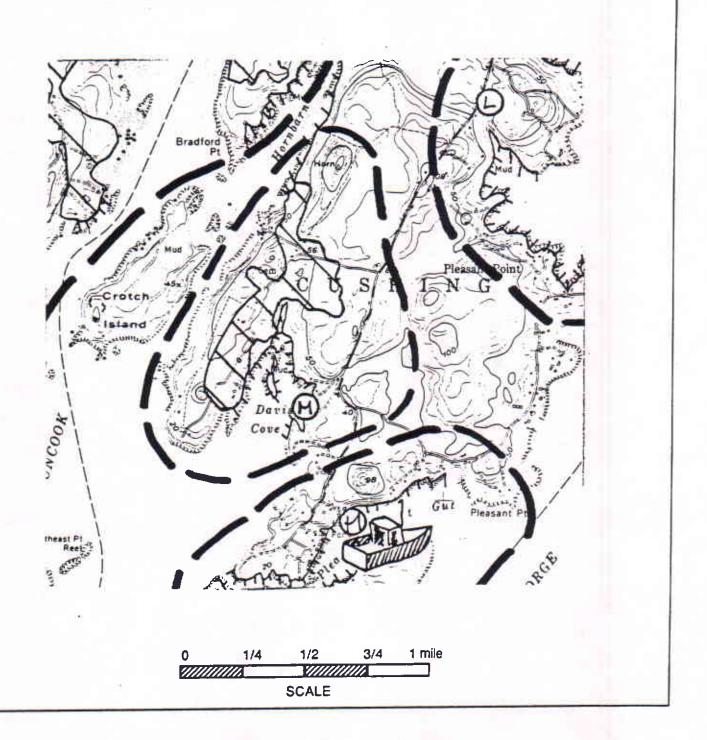


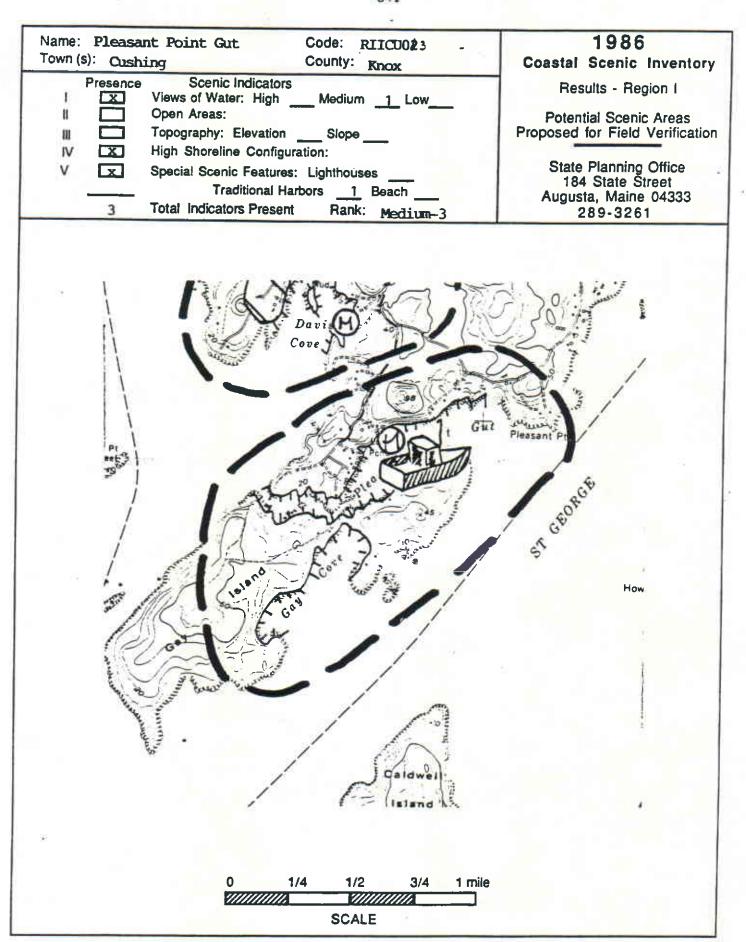


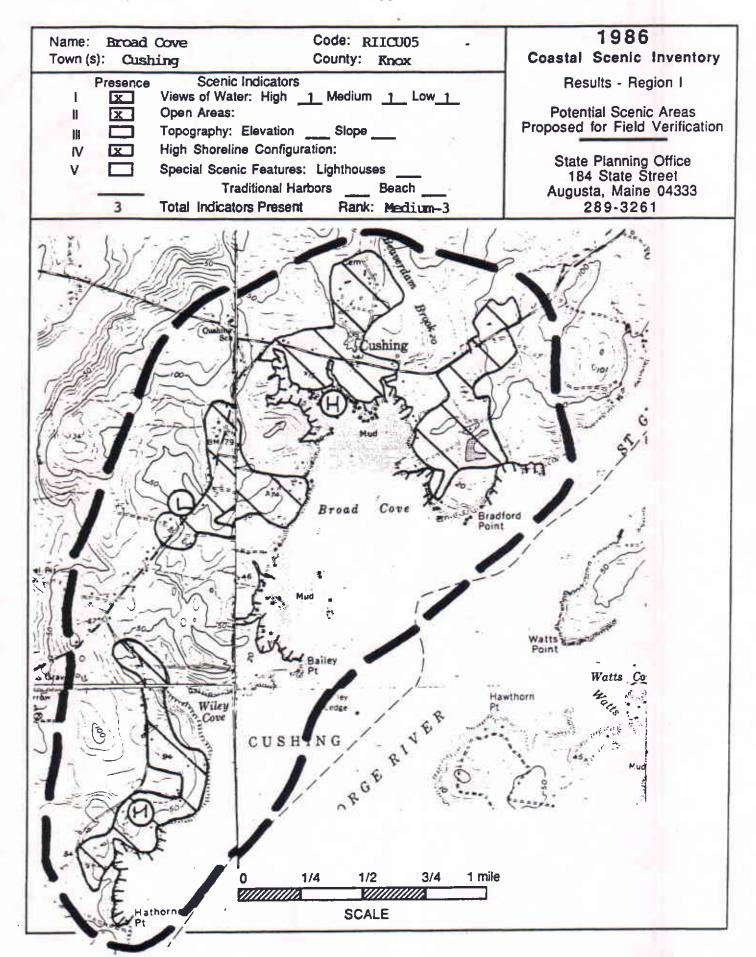
Name: Maple Juice Cove Code: RIICU02 - Town (s): Qushing County: Knox	1986 Coastal Scenic Inventory
Presence Scenic Indicators Views of Water: High 1 Medium 1 Low 1 Open Areas: Topography: Elevation Slope Water: High 5 Configuration: Variable Special Scenic Features: Lighthouses Traditional Harbors Beach Total Indicators Present Rank: Medium-3	Results - Region I Potential Scenic Areas Proposed for Field Verification State Planning Office 184 State Street Augusta, Maine 04333 289-3261
	Co.



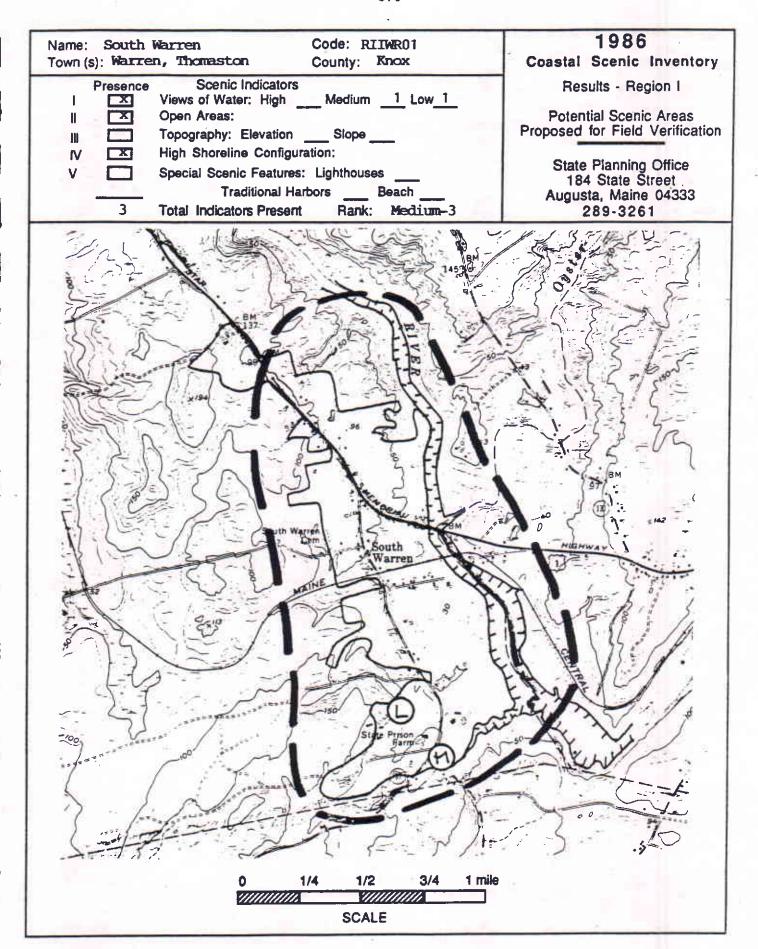
Name: Davis Cove Code: RIICU04 . Town (s): Cushing County: Knox	1986 Coastal Scenic Inventory
Presence Scenic Indicators X Views of Water: High Medium 1 Low	Potential Scenic Areas Proposed for Field Verification State Planning Office 184 State Street Augusta, Maine 04333 289-3261





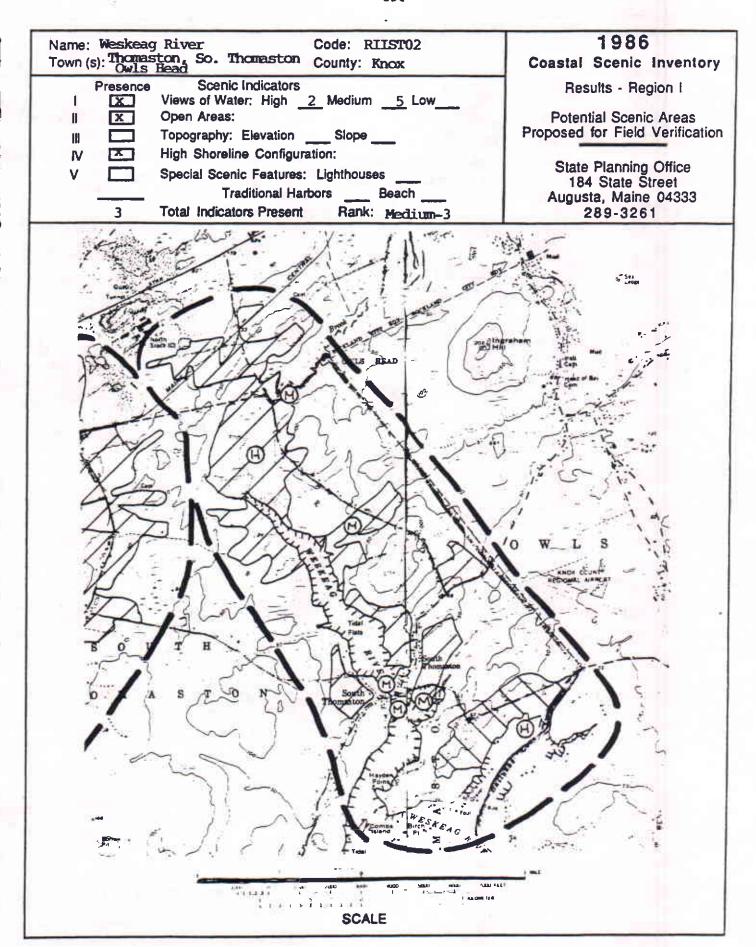


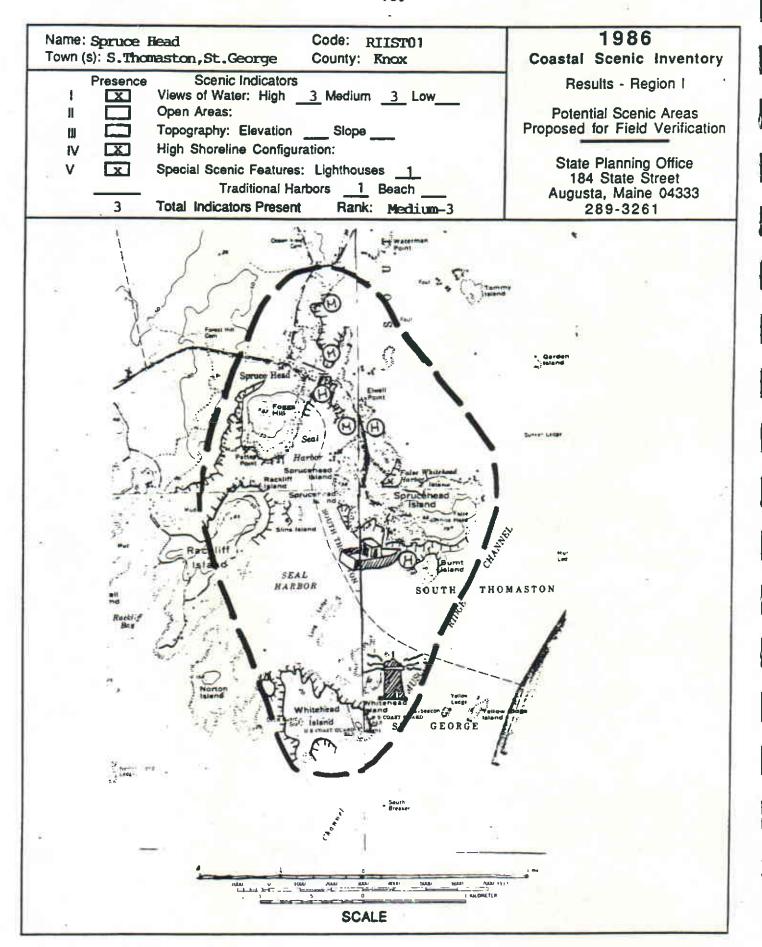
	66.	
Views of Wate Views of Wate Den Areas: High Shoreline V Special Scenic	Code: RIICU01 County: Knox Indicators	1986 Coastal Scenic Inventory Results - Region I Potential Scenic Areas Proposed for Field Verification State Planning Office 184 State Street Augusta, Maine 04333 289-3261

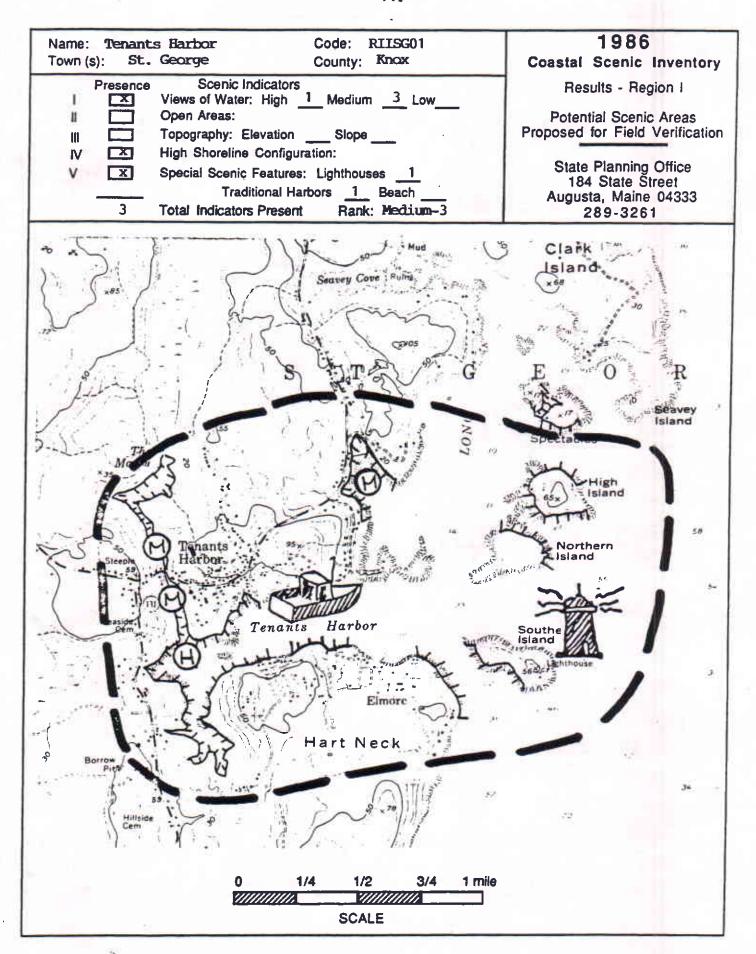


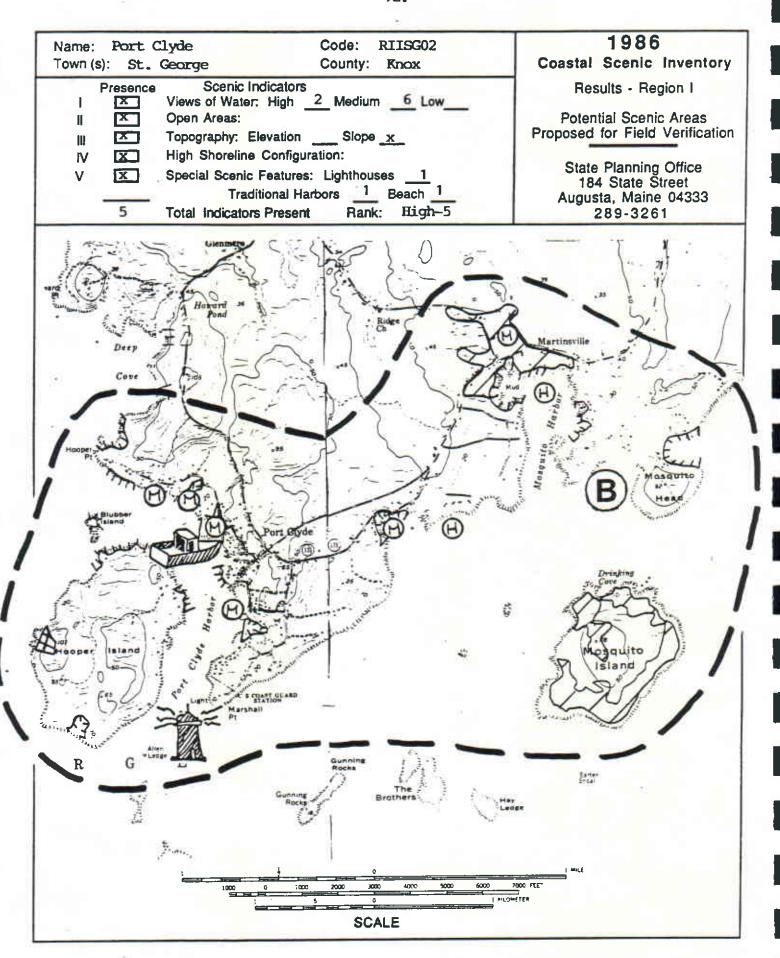
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Name: Route 131 Code: RIIST03	1986
Town (s): St. George, Thomaston County: Knox	Coastal Scenic Inventory
Presence Scenic Indicators I	Results - Region I
X Open Areas:	Potential Scenic Areas
III Topography: Elevation Slope	Proposed for Field Verification
IV High Shoreline Configuration:	State Blanning Office
V Special Scenic Features: Lighthouses	State Planning Office 184 State Street
Traditional Harbors Beach	Augusta, Maine 04333
3 Total Indicators Present Rank: Medium-3	289-3261
Thomaston	

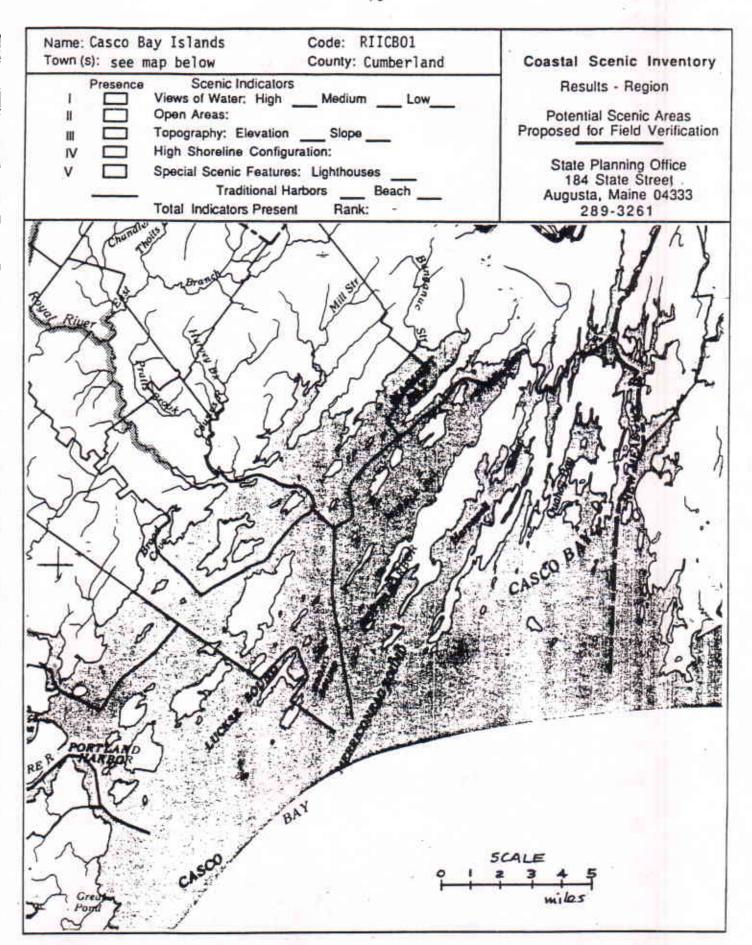
SCALE











CONSTAL SCINIC INVENTURY: REGION 11 RESULTS * Table 4.

Combined Reting 20700 Total 222222 Landscape Pield Rating Vegetation Pard See al Total 88664840 Views of Water HI HED LOW Shoreline Special Postures Onliquetion Ship/II/Bestyllar /Fort Office Rating ** 28 28 28 Slope N C Ode MOD I MT01 AM01 GT02 HA02 Regional Significance Tenants Murbor Burnt Jacket Channel Penaguid Point Fisherman's Passage Parker Head/Marrtown Georgetown/Reid Long Reach Mt., /Cove State Significance Small Point/Poptum Damariscotta River Presumpscot River Five Islands Broad Cove Aedunosok River Boothbay Harbor Cundy's Island Gurnet Strait Christmas Cove Spruce Nead Cape Elizabeth So. Freeport New Harbor Bath/Woolwich Medomak River Mackerel Cove Cozy Marbor Round Pond Port Clyde Wiscasset Mill Cove Arrondic

٠: Light Houses
 Marbors

Back Cove/E, Promenade

58

See toxt for explanation of rating scheme.

Due to inconsistant recording, the office rating was not adjusted to account for field confirmation of the office data.

CONSTAL SCENIC INVENTORY: RELIGN II RESULTS .

-	Combiner		23	29	27	27	17	77	q	23	07	2 5	:					
	Total		е.	5 2	12	=:	-:	T !	7 (3 1 1	~ (e v	3					
Ing	landscape Effect				•	•	P 4	0.4	-	٠.	- 6	y r	1					
Pield Rating	Vegetation		- 6	¬ ◀	~ /	٦.	۸ د	7		n -	- (*	ų -						
	Use	•	~ (v -			-	-			- 6	ı —						
	Total		26	5 5	7. T	2 2	_		7	11	===	12		18		===	15	
S ITIOCT	je je		~	,	1 1		,	,	-	-	۳۰,	7		•	-	,	ı	
	Views of Water		. c	1	, v	1	· —	-		9	1	- 5		-	- 2	. 1	1	
CITACOL IN MOTOR TO CONTRACT	Mart 18		1 1	·		1	ı	1	1	ı	1	1		,	<u> </u>			
	l VBar		1 1	r	<u> </u>	•	1	1	1		ŧ	•		1	- 1	ଧୀ	1	
	Special Peatures IVESSEN		1 1	1	' '	1	1	1	1	T	1	1		NO.	ا ۾	ı	1	
	2		1 1	1	v 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	i i	1	יי	
	Ion																	
Office Pating **	Shoreline		LÓ LÓ	ı vo	en er	n un	ın	'n	N)	٤ń	'n	50		ın	un en	i eri i	kn	
S =0												7						
Off	Open		KO KO	,	i wa	,	'n	V7	'n	50	en	'n		85 1	IN 81	1	1	
	Blope		1)	,	t i	ın	ı	1	,	t	1	î	E) ³¹	1	i sn	1 1	n	
	Mey		1 1	1	1 1	1	ı	1	1	1	l	ı			١,	1	1	
	Code	12	P001 ST03	(IA05	BA01	B004	FA02	FP02	C005	ST02	YA02	BC106		1000	M001	CG03	1014	
													411					
		Local Significance	Fore River Route 131		Westeas Creek	East Boothbay	Waites Larding	Little Flying Point	Maple Juice Cove	Weskeag River	Cousins River	Magnot Bay	Need to be Field Checked	Johnson Cove	Morbegan Island	Pleasant Point Gut	peratur tatang	
														15	5			



LITERATURE CITED

- Acheson J., Acheson A. Bort B., Lello J., 1978 The Fishing Ports of Maine and New Hampshire. Maine Sea Grant Publications 1980.
- Adamus, P.R. 1978. The Natural Regions of Maine. Critical Areas Program, Maine State Planning Office, Augusta, Maine.
- Banerjee, T., and Gollub, J. 1976. The Public View of the Coast: Toward Aesthetic Indicators for Coastal Planning and Management. IN: Suefeld, P., and Russell. J.A. (eds.) The Behavioral Basis of Design: Selected Papers from the Proceedings of the 7th International Conference of the Environmental Design Research Association. Vancouver, B.C.: EDRA.
- Barringer, F. 1982. "Coastal Splendors on a Scale from 1 to 100". The Washington Post Jan. 15, 1982 p. AB.
- Chenoweth, R.E., and Gobster, P.H. 1986. Wildland Description and Analysis. IN Smardon, R.C., Palmer, J.F., and Felleman, J.P. (eds.) Foundation for Visual Project Analysis. John Wiley and Sons, New York.
- (DeLorne Publishing Co.) Maine Atlas and Gazetteers 1985
- Dominie, H. 1976. Visual Quality Study of Acton, Massachusetts, USDA SCS, unpublished report.
- Duffy, B. 1986. Geology Department UMO pers. comm.
- Gobster, P.H. 1986. The Aesthetic Dimensions of Rural Landscapes unpublished, Department of Landscape Architecture, University of Wisconsin-Madison.
- Harper, D.B., Jackson, P. and Velasques, I. 1978. Guidelines for Identifying and Evaluating Scenic Resources. Hudson River Basin Level B Water and Related Land Resources Study, Technical Paper No. 4 Albany, NY: Hudson River Basin Study Group, New Department of Environmental Conservation.
- Kaplan, R. 1977. Down by the Riverside: Informational Factors in Waterscape Preference. pp. 285-289 IN River Recreation Management and Research Symposium. USDA Forest Service General Technical Report NC-28; North Central Forest Experiment Station, Minneapolis, MN.
- Kaplan, S. 1975. Some methods and strategies in the prediction of preference. In Landscape Assessment: Values, Perceptions and Resources, edited by Zube, Brush and Fabos, Stoudsbourg, PA: Dowden, Hutchinson and Ross, 118-119.

- Kaplan, S., Kaplan, R, and Wendt, J.S. 1972. Rated Preference and Complexity for Natural and Urban Visual Material. Perception and Psychophysics 12:352-356.
- Lewis, P.H., J. 1963. <u>Landscape Analysis: Lake Superior South</u>
 <u>Shore.</u> Wisconsin Department of Resource Development, 58p.
- Linton, D.L. 1968. The Assessment of Scenery as a Natural Resource. Scottish Geographical Magazine 84:219-238.
- Pemaquid Point Museum, Mrs. Orrrick, New Harbor, Maine. Lighthouses of the Maine Coast 1986.
- Litton, R.B., Jr. 1972. Aesthetic Dimensions of the Landscape. pp. 262-291 IN Krutilla, J.V. (ed.) Natural Environments John Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, MD 352 p.
- Litton, R.B., Jr. 1982. Visual Assessment of Natural Landscapes. pp. 97-115 IN Sadler, B. and Carlson, A.A. (eds.)

 Environmental Aesthetics: Essays in Interpretation. Western Geographic Series Vol. 20, Dept. of Geography, University of Victoris, Victoria, B.C.
- Litton, R.B., J., Tetlow, R.J., Soreson, J. and Beatty, R.A.

 1971. Water and Landscape: An Aesthetic Overview of the
 Role of Water in the Landscape. Water information Center,
 Port Washington, NY.
- Maine Dept. of Transportation 1978. Port Facility Inventory and Evaluation Vol. I and Vol. II Kittery to Eastport.
- Maine Dept. of Transportation 1985-1986. <u>Update Port Facility'</u>
 <u>Inventory and Evaluation Vol. II Port Clyde to Eastport.</u>
- Maine Geological Survey, 1986, List of Maine Coastal Barriers for L.D. 2167, Section 1904.
- Mann, R., and Associates. 1975. Aesthetic Resources of the Coastal Zone. Prepared for the Office of Coastal Zone Management/NOAA. Roy Mann Associates, CAmbridge, MA.
- Massachusetts Department of Environmental Management. n.d.

 The Massachusetts Landscape Inventory. Boston, MA:

 Department of Environmental Management.
- McCarthy, M.M. 1979. Complexity and Valued Landscapes. pp.
 235-240 IN Elser, G.H., and Smardon, R.C. (eds.) Proceedings
 of our National Landscape: A Conference on Applied
 Techniques for Analysis and Management of the Visual
 Resource USDA Forest Service General Technical Report
 PSW-35, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment
 Station, Berkeley, CA.

- Merrill, D. Maine Dept. of Transportation, Ports and Marine Transportation Division pers. comm. Nov. 1986.
- Miller, P.A. 1984. A Comparative Study of the BLM Scenic Quality Rating Procedure and Landscape Preference Dimensions. Landscape Journal 3(2):123-135.
- Nassauer, J. 1978. Managing For Naturalness in Wildland and Agricultural Landscapes. In Proceedings of Our National Landscape, USDA Forest Service, General Technical Report PSW-35.
- Palmer, J.F. 1978. Citizen Assessment of the Coastal Visual Resource. pp. 1019-1037 IN Coastal Zone Conference American Society of Civil Engineers, New York.
- Palmer, J.F. 1984. Neighborhoods as stands in the Urban Forest. Urban Energy 8:223-236.
- Pearce, S.R., and Waters, N.M. 1983. Quantitative Methods for Investigating the Variables that Underlie Preference for Landscape Scenes. <u>Canadian Geographer</u> 27(4):328-344.
- Pitt, D.G. 1976. Physical Dimensions of Scenic Quality in Streams. pp. 143-161 IN Zube, E.H. (ed.) Studies in Landscape Perception Pub. N. R-76-1, Institute for Man and His Environment, University of Massachusetts, Amhearst, MA
- Smarden, R.C. 1984. St. Lawrence River Scenic Access Study, College of Environmental Science and Forestry, School of Landscape Architecture, State University of New York.
- Sterling, R.T., 1935. Lighthouses of the Coast of Maine. Stephen Daye Press, Brattleboro, Vermont.
- Strahler, A.N. 1964. Quantitative Geomorphology of Drainage Basins and Channel Networks, pp. 39-76 IN Chow. W.T. Handbook of Applied Hydrology McGraw-Hill, New York.
- USDA Forest Service. 1974. National Forest Landscape Management Volume 2, Chapter 1: The Visual Management System. USDA Agricultural Handbook No. 434, 47p. US Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
- Ward, L.M. 1977. Multidimensional Scaling of the Molar Physical Environment. Journal of Multivariate Behavioral Research 12:23-42.
- Zube, E.H. 1973. Rating Everyday Rural Landscapes of the Northeastern United States. Landscape Architecture 63(3):370-375.

- Zube, E.H., and McLaughlin, M. 1978. Assessing Perceived Values of the Coastal Zone. pp. 360-371 IN Proceedings of the Symposium on Technical, Environmental, Socioeconomic, and Regulatory Aspects of Coastal Zone Management. San Francisco, CA, March 14-16,1978.
- Zube, E.H., Pitt, D.G., and Anderson, T.W. 1974. Perception and Measurement of Scenic Resources in the Southern Connecticut River Valley. Institute for Man and Environment, University of Massachusetts, Amhearst, MA.
- Zube, E.H., Sell, J.L., and Taylor, J.G. 1982. Landscape Perception: Research Apllication, and Theory. <u>Landscape</u> Planning 9:1-33.

APPENDIX A - REGIONAL CHARACTERIZATIONS

Characterization of Region I

Aerial Extent: Kittery to Cape Elizabeth, the Sandy Beach

region.

Land Form:

Ranging in elevation from sea level to feet. Little relative relief except for Mt. Agamenticus, the seaward slope is very

gradual.

Geologic Features: The sedimentary rocks underlying this region

run parallel to the shoreline and contribute to its straightness. Islands are few and generally run parallel to the shore. Sand beaches are extensive. Glacial outwash deposits cover this area although north of

Kennebunk marine clay deposits prevail.

Vegetation: This region is characterized by oak forests in the southern third, with White Pine

dominating and transition hardwoods in the northern two-thirds. Pitch Pine is

prevalant.

Land Use: This is Maine's most densely populated region, although some farming still remains.

region, although some farming still remains. It is a strong resort and vacation area.

Many second homes and seasonal populations.

Water Features: Several large rivers dissect the coastal lowlands: York River, Mousam River, Saco River and Nonesuch River. The salt marsh estuaries of these areas are some of the more

estuaries of these areas are some of the more productive in Maine. They do not extend far inland. Lakes and ponds are relatively scarce. There are extensive coastal

wetlands.

Cultural Features: Old mill towns. Fishing not a major component of landscape or economy. Many

areas haphazardly developed although there are several harmoniously developed areas.

Coastal Systems: Extensive estuarine and barrier beaches that run parallel to the coast. Islands are rare.

Rocky headlands are not common in this

region.

Adapted from: The Natural Regions of Maine (Adamus, PR. 1978)

Characterization of Region II

Cape Elizabeth to South Bristol including the Aerial Extent:

southern bounds of Merrymeeting Bay.

Elevation and relief are low. The coastline Land Form: is highly irregular. Rolling hilly terrain

and drowned river mouths produce deeply indented, steep sided peninsulas. Islands

are numerous.

Bedrock formations are northeast-southwest Geologic Features:

trending with numerous offshore islands. Marine clays and thin glacial tills predominate. Rock outcrops in spots with

outwash deposits scattered near coast.

The forests are composed principally of White Vegetation:

Pine and mixed hardwoods. Spruce fir forests are found spordically, especially on the islands and in the more northerly portions of

the region.

This region is somewhat suburban. Farming, Land Use: Strip

especially hay farms are active.

development is prevelant.

This area has many rivers and their estuaries Water Features:

including the Kennebec, Presumpscot, Royal, Sheepscot, and Damariscotta. Numerous coves

are afforded by the deeply indented

shoreline. Small ponds and fresh marshes are

common east of Brunswick. There is an

abundance of bogs.

This region includes Portland and its Cultural Features:

suburbs, a fast growing residential area. South and east of Brunswick tourism is an important component of the local economy, and there are an abundance of second homes on the coast. The fishing industry is very strong.

I-95, Bath Iron Works, and L.L. Bean.

Characterization of Region III

Aerial Extent: Friendship to Gouldsboro. Up the Penobscot

River to Bucksport. Muscongus to

Frenchman's Bay. Also includes the numerous

coastal islands.

Land Form: The islands of this region are rounded and

domelike. The shoreline is moderately indented and has the most relief of the

Coast.

Geologic Features: Much of the coastal bedrock has been deeply

reroded by streams and glacial ice. Sand beaches are scarce. Outwash plains are not

common. Mt. Desert Island has many

well-exposed glacial features.

Vegetation: The coastal vegetation is dominated by

spruce-fir forests although northern

hardwoods and hemlock become more common

inland.

Land Use: This area is more rural than the southern

coast. Many overgrown agricultural fields.

Water Features: This region is dominated by the Penobscot

River and its estuary. However, there are many small north-south trending ponds and freshwater marshes. Salt marsh acreage is

limited.

Cultural Features: Region 3 is more rural but still hosts a

viable tourist economy especially on and near Mt. Desert Island. Seasonal homes. Strong fishing industry. Camden and Acadia National Park are tourist centers. Islands are less

populated. Cianbro Cement Plant.

Characterization of Region IV

Aerial Extent: Gouldsboro to Calais, "Downeast"

Land Form: Low relief and elevation characterize this region. The coastline is moderately indented

with several large bays and many small rocky islands. Long rocky peninsulas are common. Rolling hills, mudflats, and coastal wetlands

are abundant.

Geologic Features: Glacial outwash is prevalent on the

peninsulas exemplified by rocky boulders in the soil with marine sediments more common

inland. There are many cliffs and

escarpments.

Vegetation: Spruce-fir forests dominate the vegetation

both on the coast and inland. It grows most densely on the outer peninsulas and points - white cedar growing in swamps and maple-birch forests are found on dry sites. Moorlike

barrens are common in this region.

barrens are common in this region.

Land Use: Rural, resource-oriented economy. A lot of

open space and blueberry barrens.

<u>Water Features</u>: Ponds and freshwater wetlands are few.

Estuaries, except for Cobscook Bay are undeveloped. Cobscook Bay is essentially one large shallow estuary. Many salt marshes and coastal wetlands with low vegetation. The

high tidal amplitude contributes to the

diversity of the marine fauna. Several major rivers dissect the region.

Coastal Systems: Rocky headlands, spruce covered shorelines.

The high tidal amplitude results in a lot of

coastal wetlands and productive mudflats.

<u>Cultural Features:</u> This is the least populated region of the coast and also the poorest. Fishing and

forestry dominate the economy. Blueberries. Highway I. A lot of older restored homes,

some tourism. Pleasant Point Indian

Reservation.

Adapted from: The Natural Regions of Maine (Adamus, PR. 1978)

Characterization of Region V

Aerial Extent: Kennebec (5A) and the Penobscot River (5B) Valleys and inland portions of southwestern

Maine.

Land Form: Rolling hills, moderate elevations from 100

to 500 feet. Hills usually have low profiles

on all sides. Ridges trend

northeast-southwest.

Geologic Features: This area is covered with glacial till and

outwash. Ridges are northeast-southwest

trending.

Vegetation: Hardwood, Hemlock, and White Pine forests

dominate in the western portion especially on sandy soils while transition hardwoods are more common in the east. The Maple Birch and

Beech forest occurs on richer soils.

Overall, the soil is more fertile in this

region than other areas.

Land Use: Residential areas on I-95 corridor, farming

is prevalent although there is much second

growth forest.

Water Features: Merrymeeting Bay is an outstanding wetland in

the region. 5A has numerous freshwater ponds and wetlands but they are more scarce in 5B -

Kennebec and Penobscot Rivers.

Cultural Features: Two major cities and their surrounding

villages, I-95, UMO, farming. Vacation in

the Sebago Lake, Belgrade area.

APPENDIX B

TOWN CODES

Region I

Arundel	-	AR
Biddeford	-	ΒI
Eliot	_	EL
Kennebunk	-	KE
Kennebunkport	-	KP
Kittery	-	KT
Ogunquit	-	OG
Old Orchard Beach	_	OOB
Saco	_	SA
Scarborough	-	SC
South Berwick	_	SB
Wells	-	WE
York	_	YK

Region II

Arrowsic	- AW	Newcastle Nobleboro	- NE - NO
Bath Boothbay Boothbay Harbor	- ва - во - вн	Phippsburg Portland	- PH - PO
Bowdoinham Bremen Bristol	- BW - BE - BR	St. George South Bristol South Thomaston	- SG - SB - ST
Brunswick	- BU	Southport	- SP
Cape Elizabeth Cumberland Cushing	- CE - CM - CU	Waldoboro Warren West Bath Wiscasset	- WD - WR - WB - WI
Damariscotta	- DA	Woolwich	- WO
Falmouth Freeport	- FA - FP	Yarmouth	- YA
Friendship	- FI	Casco Bay	- CB
Georgetown	- GŢ		
Harpswell	- на		
Monhegan	- MO		



